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Soviet Union

Vol III No 198 *13 October 1982*

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U.S., USSR POSITIONS ON START CONTRASTED

Beglov Comment

LD101802 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments have resumed in Geneva. What is expected of these talks? First and foremost, steps that will curb the nuclear arms race and therefore make possible meaningful reductions in these armaments. Here is a report we received from Geneva:

[Begin recording] The attention of world public opinion is once more riveted on Geneva, where a new round in talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments has started following the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. The first plenary session of the delegations taking part in these talks has already been held, on Thursday 7 October.

The Swiss press is commenting extensively on the talks. The commentaries express the hope that they will finally result in visible progress that will make it possible in due course to embark on the drafting of important, mutually acceptable, accords. In this connection, the Geneva newspaper VOIX OUVRIERE notes that the Soviet side has displayed willingness and has taken specific steps that make it possible to halt the endless buildup of ever more terrible types of nuclear weapons and to head off the danger of nuclear war. VOIX OUVRIERE recalls the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union advocates talks which are held not in order to screen military preparations but in order to achieve specific agreements that are acceptable to both sides and which reduce the risk of military conflicts.

The coming weeks will show what position the U.S. side intends to take at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. In connection with the continuation of this important Soviet-U.S. dialogue, we asked Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, ambassador on special assignment and the head of the Soviet delegation, to say a few words about the Soviet Union's approach to the solution of currently one of the most serious problems, the problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments, in other words the most destructive armaments:

[Karpov] In his speech to the UN General Assembly session Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed the importance and vital necessity of resolving this problem. As in the previous round of the talks the Soviet delegation will consistently work to bring about the drafting of mutually acceptable accords, accords which in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security will make provisions for a radical reduction in the strategic arsenals of the USSR and the United States, a lowering of the level of military confrontation between them and a strengthening of strategic stability.

The Soviet proposals on this score are on the negotiating table. We are convinced that, when judged objectively, the Soviet proposals open up the way to an effective agreement on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.

As far as the U.S. proposals are concerned, they are one-sided. As the Soviet side has already stated on more than one occasion, the U.S. approach to the talks, which was formulated in President Reagan's speech on 9 May this year, cannot serve as the basis for an agreement. It remains to be hoped that on the basis of the results of the discussions that have already taken place that the U.S. side will make the necessary changes in its position, amendments that will pave the way to a mutually acceptable agreement. [end recording]

APN's Morozov

AU061520 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Oct 82 p 3

[APN military observer Vasiliy Morozov article, "Barring the Way for the Arms Race" -- published next to an article by U.S. Disarmament Agency Director Eugene Rostow under the DIE PRESSE headline, "What Are the Essential Aspects for the United States and the USSR Regarding the START Talks Beginning Today in Geneva, and the Vienna MBFR Talks?"]

[Text] In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the task of the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, considering their different structure, is to find such mutually acceptable long-term solutions which lower the level of the military confrontation between the USSR and the United States without impairing their security.

What is needed for this? Only one thing: Both sides must pursue the negotiations while heeding the principle of equality and equal security.

The negotiations will only be successful if one does not attempt to destroy the historical parity, and if the negotiations truly aim at limiting and reducing strategic arms. Soviet military-political expert Col Gen Nikolay Chervov recently said when talking about the USSR's policy: "The essence of the Soviet policy is to block the way for the arms race. Among other things, the Soviet Union has proposed to freeze immediately strategic arms quantitatively, and to introduce a ceiling for modernization; to ban the deployment of air-, sea-, and land-based long-range cruise missiles; to ban altogether, or to limit, the development of new strategic weapons; to abstain from any actions likely to disturb the stability of the strategic situation and to preserve everything positive that has been accomplished by the sides at the preceding negotiations."

And the United States? It continues to advocate so-called "drastic reductions," of which President Reagan had talked about as early as May 1982. The United States proposed to reduce the number of ballistic missile war heads by nearly one-third (from 7,500 to 5,000) as well as to reduce the number of missiles to such an extent that they total about half of the present number of U.S. ballistic missiles (from 1,700 to 850 units).

In the case of the Soviet Union, 70 percent of the warheads are for ballistic land-based missiles, but in the case of the United States, this share is only about 20 percent, while 80 percent of the U.S. warheads are installed in sea-based missiles and strategic bombers. The U.S. President has publicly declared that the reductions must be carried out in such a way that they primarily affect the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. The U.S. proposal is putting the sides in unequal positions.

As far as the Geneva negotiations on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned, no mutually acceptable solutions have been found here either.

What is necessary to lead the Geneva negotiations out of the cul-de-sac and to reach mutually acceptable agreements during the new round which started on 30 September? To ensure that the limitations to be stipulated are really equal, that they do not impair the legitimate interests of either side and ensure the halting of the nuclear arms race, it is necessary both on the NATO and the USSR sides to take into consideration the entire complex of nuclear intermediate-range arms, not just separate, arbitrarily selected elements.

Recently, USSR Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov declared: "The Soviet Union has submitted proposals in Geneva which provide for the establishment of an extensive European zone of reducing and limiting nuclear weapons from the Arctic to Africa, from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals. It has been proposed to reduce the existing intermediate-range weapons in such a way that 5 years after the agreement there are at the most 300 units of this type of nuclear arms on the USSR and on the NATO sides. The reduction could apply to all types of nuclear intermediate-range weapons -- missiles as well as aircraft. In this zone, the deployment of new types of nuclear arms, naturally including the U.S. missiles -- Pershing II as well as cruise missiles -- would be prohibited."

To get things moving, the Soviet Union had earlier unilaterally stopped the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the European part of its territory. It is no longer deploying intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the country. Rather, it is reducing them, and it is not deploying any additional intermediate-range missiles wherever the West European countries could be within their range.

The Soviet Union remains faithful to the main goal, which consists in banishing the danger of a nuclear war and halting the arms race. The highly important Soviet initiative -- the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- also serves this noble goal.

'One-Sided' Approach

LD110316 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] As the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms resumed in Geneva, the White House launched an unusually sharp campaign against the Americans who demand a nuclear freeze. President Reagan in the course of his electioneering has tried to depict these Americans as traitors and insulted them as insincere and dishonest.

In effect the President's remarks refer to 3/4 of the American public. Public opinion polls show that more than 75 percent of the adult population favors a nuclear freeze. THE WASHINGTON POST notes that the movement has grown from scattered protests into a national campaign that represents a powerful political force. It is apparently this that has enraged the White House because the campaign is a direct response to the administration's policy of pushing the arms race in a drive for military superiority. Americans can see that this adventuristic policy threatens to bring on a nuclear holocaust.

One of the co-authors of the bill introduced into the Senate for an immediate nuclear freeze, Senator Edward Kennedy, has pointed out that millions of Americans in all walks of life want action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and stop the arms race. President Reagan's reaction to this natural expression of popular will was described by the senator as the worst tactics of intimidating dissenters; they hark back to the days of McCarthyism in the fifties.

The Soviet Union in contrast is doing all it can to remove the danger of nuclear war. President Brezhnev noted this in his reply to a message from political and public leaders of Venezuela. To this end the Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has thereby assured the world once again that there has been no change in its peaceful intentions or in the strictly defensive character of its military doctrine and as before it has no wish to achieve military superiority.

The Reagan administration has responded to this stance by adding to its doctrine of limited nuclear war the concept of sustained nuclear war. It hopes to win such a war by making the first strike. In a bid to gain a military advantage over the Soviet Union, it is pushing long-range programmes of strategic nuclear weapons. The United States position at the Geneva talks [words indistinct] to upset the strategic balance. The plan President Reagan announced on the ninth of last May and confirmed in his recent speech in Columbus, Ohio, would enable the United States to have three times as many nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union. The reductions the plan [words indistinct] would largely affect ground based IBM's [as heard] which represent the nucleus of the Soviet Union's strategic forces. The American plan would not affect the American programme for deploying MX and Trident-2 systems or strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles. It would only reduce the number of obsolete Polaris and Poseidon submarines.

The chief Soviet delegate to the Geneva talks, Viktor Karpov, has pointed out that the United States approach to the talks is one-sided and therefore cannot serve as a basis for agreement. We can only hope the United States will modify its position so as to clear the way for an agreement acceptable to both sides, an agreement based on equality and like security.

U.S. URGED TO CONSIDER BRITISH, FRENCH ARMS

LD121044 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The stand of the USA, which stubbornly insists that its forward-based nuclear means and the nuclear means of Britain and France be not taken into account "can only hamper progress of Soviet-American talks at Geneva on medium-range nuclear progress of Soviet-American talks at Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons," says the October issue of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

It points out that the nuclear weapons of Britain and France are a reality, which shall not be disregarded. "These means are a part of the NATO's military potential, they are directly targeted on objectives in the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and, as the Americans themselves say, are called upon to complement the U.S. forward-based nuclear means."

The article says that the "bulk of the nuclear forces of Britain and France is made up of military units, which are capable of using strategic nuclear weapons. They are designed chiefly for waging a universal nuclear war, to be more precise, for launching strategic nuclear strikes. They, according to the estimates of military experts, are considered to be the most important component parts of the British and French Armed Forces, to which paramount significance is attached."

The journal points out that Britain builds and organises its strategic nuclear forces, like its armed forces as a whole, in accordance with the military-political course, "characteristic of which in the first place is stake placed on nuclear weapons and readiness to be the first to use them."

The article draws, in particular, attention to the fact that 192 nuclear warheads of the missiles, with which British submarines are equipped are targeted on objectives in the USSR's territory. These submarines are also part of the NATO Joint Armed Forces and alternately go on combat patrol duty. Britain's strategic nuclear force includes, apart from it, units and elements of medium strategic bombers Vulcan.

The journal goes on to say that the French nuclear force includes nearly 40 medium bombers-carriers of nuclear weapons Mirage 4A, 18 launchers of medium-range ballistic missiles of the earth-to-earth class and five nuclear powered submarines with 16 launchers each.

The American side stubbornly insists that British and French potentials be not taken into account at the talks, as it "strives to ensure the advantage of the West over the USSR", the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS stresses.

U.S. 'FALSIFICATION' OF STRATEGIC DATA VIEWED

LD102202 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] To justify the military programs that the United States is adopting and carrying out one after another, the ruling quarters of that country resort to falsifications and juggle the facts. This is a point made in the Soviet Armed Forces daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, or RED STAR, by Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov. Here's more of what the general writes:

During the fifties, a big campaign was mounted in the United States over a supposed U.S. lag in bombers. After an armada of heavy strategic bombers was created in that country, it became clear that the number of Soviet aircraft had been deliberately exaggerated among the American military experts by three to four times. During the sixties, there was an even bigger outcry over some sort of an American missile lag.

A great many land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles were deployed in the United States then. When more than 1,000 such missiles were built, it turned out again that the Soviet missile threat had been exaggerated by 15-20 times.

At the moment, the Reagan administration is peddling a tale that the Soviet Union has perfidiously used earlier treaties and agreements to get ahead of the United States in the main area, strategic armaments. No proof whatsoever is given, since there is no such proof at all. This is a vicious game on the lack of information among broad sections of the public, on concealment of objective data from political leaders and statesmen, on manipulation of some figures taken out of context of the overall line-up of forces.

Major General Mikhaylov adds that not only formal agreements are falsified. The new Soviet initiatives are treated in the same way, and these initiatives are aimed at stopping the arms race and averting a nuclear war. Particularly fierce attacks are made on unilateral Soviet decisions (?as) the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and another commitment to stop deploying medium-rage missiles in Europe. As the Soviet defense minister, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed, the USSR is true to its word. It has indeed stopped deploying medium-range missiles in its European parts, and what is more, is reducing the number of the missiles substantially. Since President Brezhnev made public the Soviet decision on this freeze, the Soviet Union has reduced the number of its missiles in the area by several dozens.

The Soviet Union doesn't look for ways to raise its defense capability at the expense of security of other countries. Our principle all along has been equality and equal security.

'UNCHANGED' SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING EXPLAINED

DW110936 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Dear listeners, in your letters to Moscow radio you often ask how much the Soviet Union spends on defense and whether these expenditures are growing. Our military commentator Colonel Nikita (Cheldymov) answers: I want to stress above all that there are no groups or individuals in the Soviet Union who have enriched themselves by arms production and would be interested in its expansion. In the USSR there is no such military-industrial complex like in the United States where it has become so influential that it is already called a state within the state. To the Soviet Union, defense expenditures are a forced measure. Reducing them would allow the appropriation of additional means for the implementation of socioeconomic programs primarily aimed at the improvement of the Soviet people's life.

The Soviet Union therefore spends no more on defense than is necessary to guarantee its own security and that of its allies. In an interview for the U.S. magazine TIME the leading Soviet statesman Leonid Brezhnev said: We do not pursue military superiority over the West, we do not need it. What we need is reliable security. Such a course also is expressed in our defense spending. In order to corroborate the invented thesis on the alarming strengthening of the Soviet military power the West gives different deliberately exaggerated data on the USSR's military spending. It tries to convince the public that these expenditures are constantly rising. In reality, however, Soviet defense expenditures in recent years have practically remained unchanged.

This year they do not account for more than 5.3 percent of the entire state budget, namely, R17.05 billion. According to the exchange rate of September this year this is slightly more than $23 billion.

To some people it may seem as though this amount was very small compared with the present U.S. miltiary expenditures. Nevertheless:

The Soviet military doctrine has an outspokenly defensive character. The orientation toward defense is the main source for saving funds;

Every fourth member of the U.S. Armed Forces is stationed beyond the borders of his own country. The United States maintains military bases in 32 other states, and a great deal of money is spent on that;

The Soviet Union does not have any foreign bases on foreign territories. On a strictly contractual basis it had to station its troop contingents in some countries of Eastern Europe and in Mongolia. In response to the request of the Government of Afghanistan a limited Soviet troop contingent was dispatched to that country for a specific period of time, in order to repel armed aggression;

In the United States, finally, the technical combat equipment is much more expensive. The upkeep of the members of the miltiary forces is expensive. There, arms production serves as a source of profits. In the USSR the Ministry of Defense receives everything the armed forces need, systematically and at fixed state prices.

The most important element, however, which explains the difference in the military expenditures of the USSR and the United States is the aggressive orientation of the miltiary doctrine in the Reagan administration which plans to wage victorious nuclear wars with preventive nuclear strikes; and the military expenditures increase significantly. In this fiscal year they will amount to more than $260 billion. In the next 5 years nearly $1.7 trillion is to be spent on war preparations.

Not one state, not even the United States, needs such gigantic military expenditures in peacetime, unless it pursues aggressive objectives, of course. What is rather telltale in this respect is the utterances by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. In an interview granted to U.S. journalists on 9 August he frankly stated that all Pentagon measures are aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR in nuclear war and at this war's conclusion on conditions advantageous to the United States.

If the course of the United States and the NATO leadership toward a change in the existing strategic balance in the world is continued, corresponding countermeasures may inevitably ensue. But this would mean another, extremely dangerous spiral of the arms race. That must not be permitted.

Soviet defense spending, whose main goal is to guarantee preconditions for a peaceful, creative work of the Soviet people, once again testifies to the firm intention of the Soviet country to champion disarmament and international detente.

PEACE MOVEMENTS ADVOCATE NON-NUCLEAR STANCE

LD121014 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- Speaking on behalf of tens of millions of people -- workers, farmers and intellectuals -- the participants in the Soviet peace movement addressed the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly urging it to make a constructive contribution to the struggle for removing the threat of nuclear war, settling crisis situations and restoring an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, has handed the text of the address to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and it will be released here as an official document of the General Assembly.

Mankind at large, the address reads, is extremely worried today by the continued nuclear arms race and by the development of new horrible types of weapons. Attempts are being made to get people used to the possibility of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear warfare and to convince them that such wars are winnable. These are very dangerous illusions, the document stresses. The uncontrollable escalation of tension and militarist psychosis is facing mankind with a mortal danger because nuclear war, once it breaks out, could lead to the destruction of human civilisation and, perhaps, wipe out life on earth altogheter.

The Soviet peace champions are convinced that peace can and must be defended. They urge all those who treasure the peaceful skies over the world to launch joint actions.

It is our profound conviction, the address points out, that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences between social systems, ways of thinking or ideologies and no interests of the moment can or must overshadow the goal which is most important and common to all the peoples, the goal of safeguarding peace.

It is not war preparations, dooming the peoples to the senseless squandering of their material and spiritual resources, but the strengthening of peace that offers the key to the future, the address says. In this sense exceptionally much importance is attached to a step taken by the Soviet Union, namely, its formal pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The peoples have every right to expect this act of goodwill to be followed by similar steps of other nuclear powers, the address says.

The document further points out that the idea of a mutual freeze on the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals is close and understandable to the Soviet people. The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to make every possible effort to diminish nuclear confrontation. We are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with the participants in all the anti-war movements in the struggle for freezing nuclear arms.

The Soviet peace champions urge the Soviet partners in the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments to take a constructive and realistic approach. Time waits for no man and they should long have realised that it depends on their approach whether the nuclear threshold, with the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe yawning behind it, is raised. It is this goal according to the address, that is promoted by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which provide, in particular, for a programme of a stage by stage nuclear disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the tightening of the nonproliferation regime, the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, the prevention of the arms race from spreading into outer space and a cutback in conventional armaments and armed forces.

The address expresses the hope that the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly will draw up and adopt documents aimed at resolving the key problem of our time, that of lessening the threat of nuclear catastrophe and limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

Further Report

LD082210 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- It has been recommended to include on the agenda of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly underway here the item entitled "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests" that has been proposed by the Soviet Union as an important and urgent item. This decision has been adopted today at the meeting of the assembly's General Committee.

Speaking at the committee's meeting, the Soviet Union's ambassador at the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, pointed out that the importance of prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests in all media and for all times is determined by the urgent necessity to lessen the threat of nuclear war. It is necessary to put a material barrier on the way to the development of ever new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. The urgency of this task is connected, specifically, with the fact that the continuation of tests of such weapons leads to the creation of such types of weapons whose banning would be difficult to control.

It has also been recommended to put on the agenda of the session another item proposed by the Soviet Union, "Multiplying Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy."

'ADVENTURIST' U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY OUTLINE

PM081221 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Article "based on foreign press data" by Doctor of Military Sciences and Professor Maj Gen R. Simonyan under rubric "Washington's Aggressive Strategy": "Types of War in the Pentagon's Interpretation" -- capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] The strategy of "direct confrontation" expands the range of wars that may be unleashed by militarist circles in Washington against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Depending on the means of armed struggle used, in the Pentagon's view, these wars are subdivided into nuclear and conventional, and according to the scale on which they are fought they are subdivided into general and "limited."

NUCLEAR WARS. The theoretical basis for unleashing nuclear wars using strategic facilities is provided by the concept that is hypocritically called "active countermeasures" [aktivnoye protivodeystviye]. This was officially adopted in August 1980 by Directive 59 of then President Carter, and is a most important component in the current strategy of "direct confrontation." The essence of this concept boils down to multiple scenarios for the use of strategic offensive forces -- ranging from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes ("limited strategic nuclear war") to the massive use of strikes against the whole range of targets (general nuclear war). The latter is regarded to this day as the main means of achieving American imperialism's chief objective of eliminating socialism, an utterly adventurist and illusory objective.

The main method of waging a general nuclear war is regarded as simultaneously hitting the enemy throughout his territory by delivering massive nuclear strikes against targets belonging to this military potential, organs of political, state and military leadership, the most important facilities in key sectors of industry, transport and communications, and also major administrative centers of the USSR.

As for the plans for the "limited" use of strategic offensive forces, they provide for numerous scenarios for nuclear strikes using anything from just a few nuclear munitions to several thousand. The plan is to deliver these strikes against various complexes of targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, and also in regions of so-called U.S. "vital interests," especially in the Near and Middle East. In a "limited" strategic war against the Soviet Union it is planned to deliver strikes initially only against carefully selected military targets -- strategic missile launch silos, aircraft on airfields, control centers, large troop groupings, dumps and other important military facilities.

The basic aim of these strikes is to destroy the USSR's military might, and above all its nuclear might, and to make it impossible for it to deliver a retaliatory strike. It is to these adventurist plans that the programs for deploying highly accurate delivery systems for powerful nuclear weapons -- the MX ICBMs, the submarine-launched Trident II nuclear missile complexes and strategic cruise missiles -- are subordinated. These lethal weapon systems are designed to constitute a first-strike arsenal.

Along with the delivery of a first nuclear strike, the new strategy contains aims of [ustanovki na] fighting a protracted nuclear war -- "for several weeks or even months" -- and "winning" it. Concerning this aspect of American military doctrine, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: "Nuclear war is recognized as inevitable and in the event that it breaks out the United States must be able to prevail over the Soviet Union." A package of measures aimed not only at creating qualitatively new armaments but also at sharply building up strategic weapons in quantitative terms and at increasing the flexibility, efficiency and survivability of the combat control system of the armed forces is being envisaged to this end.

As well as plans for the "limited" use of strategic offensive forces, the strategy of "direct confrontation" envisages fighting regional nuclear wars.

According to the Pentagon strategists' schemes, these must be confined to the bounds of particular regions, chiefly the European region. This was officially confirmed by President Reagan on 17 October 1981.

The transatlantic strategists conceive of "regional" nuclear war as a war in which the United States, by exposing its allies to attack, would itself be able to avoid the devastating consequences of the inevitable retaliatory strike. This is the objective Washington is pursuing in seeking the deployment in West Europe of American medium-range nuclear missile facilities capable of hitting targets practically throughout the European part of the Soviet Union. The American strategists are thereby seeking to considerably expand their first-strike arsenal with facilities that are radically different from ICBMs. The point is that a Pershing II's flight time to its planned targets would be 5-6 minutes, not the 25-30 minutes required for ICBMs. This would produce a temptation to make surprise use of them in the hope that the other side would not have time to launch its own missiles in response before the aggressor's missiles reached its territory. This is the basic essence and the main danger of the Pentagon's sinister plans to deploy approximately 600 American "Euromissiles" along the Warsaw Pact states' borders.

Washington's secret aim -- to "channel" the crushing retaliatory strike toward West Europe -- has become so clear to everyone that it has caused a storm of great indignation in the Old World and in the United States itself. How the American strategists have reacted to this indignation can be judged from the statement made at a Pentagon conference by a responsible representative of the Department of the Navy. The United States and Europe, he said, are too worried about the consequences of nuclear war, "talking as though nuclear war would mean the end of the world, although in fact only 500 million people would be killed." That is the lamentable "argument" of the heralds of nuclear war, who are seeking to lull the people's vigilance and to accustom them to the idea of the inevitability and acceptability of a "limited" nuclear holocaust.

CONVENTIONAL WARS. As well as nuclear wars, the strategy of "direct confrontation" envisages the preparation and fighting of wars using only conventional weapons. The unleashing of these wars is based on the concepts of "horizontal" ("geographical") and "vertical" escalation. The essence of the former is that in the event of a conventional war breaking out in any theater of war of limited region, the United States along with its allies must be prepared to extend military operations using conventional weapons to other theaters "where the enemy is most vulnerable."

Such a war, according to the new strategy, may involve not only the European theater, which is still regarded as the main theater of war, but also the Near, Middle and Far East and all sea and ocean theaters. The American press notes that as many countries may be involved in it as during World War II, in which, as is well known, 61 states took part.

During the period of operation of the strategies of "flexible response" and "realistic deterrence," the Pentagon adhered to the concepts of "2 and 1/2 wars" and "1 and 1/2 wars." The former envisaged the possibility of the United States, along with its allies, fighting two large wars (one in Europe, against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, and the other in Asia, against China) and also one small war ("half a war") to suppress national liberation movements in any other part of the world. In view of the fact that Beijing was moved from the camp of "probable enemies" to that of "potential allies," Washington began to subscribe to the second concept -- "1 and 1/2 wars" -- which served as the basis for American plans until the early eighties. This set the task of being able to start, with the allies, a large war in Europe and to have sufficient forces to fight "half a war" in any other region of the world, especially Asia or the Caribbean.

The Reagan administration has adopted a course of preparing to fight a protracted general war against the USSR and its allies simultaneously in several theaters of war and theaters of military operations. Defense Secretary Weinberger has declared that the concept of "1 and 1/2 or 2 and 1/2 wars" is inappropriate. "The United States," he said, "must be prepared to fight any wars in any region of vital importance to our interests." He says these interests exist "in practically every part of the world."

Thus the Reagan administration is proclaiming the preparation of the country's conventional forces and military economic potential for a "protracted" military conflict on a global scale. This course has been reflected in the program outlined for the eighties for radically modernizing the armed forces, improving their strategic and tactical mobility, combat readiness, combat capability and training in fighting protracted combat operations and building up the mobilization potential of the military industry and the country as a whole.

The concept of "vertical escalation," which envisages bringing into play all means of armed struggle -- up to and including nuclear means -- is also associated with the preparation and fighting of convential wars. In other words, the Pentagon is envisaging the possibility of switching to the use of nuclear weapons at any stage of a conventional war.

In setting out their views on the nature and scale of the armed conflicts possible in the modern era, the Washington strategists -- like other bourgeois military theorists, incidentally -- pass over in silence the question of the sociopolitical essence and content of war; the fundamental question in any military science. This is no accident. The imperialist states have not the slightest interest in revealing the class aggressive essence of the wars they are preparing or their political content. In defining types of wars they proceed only from their military-technical aspect.

At the same time the Reagan administration is revising former views in the direction of adopting multiple-scenario plans for unleashing and fighting aggressive wars, nuclear wars included. These are all aimed at implementing American imperialism's global hegemonist aspirations and therefore intensify the threat to world peace.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY URGES END TO ARMS, MISTRUST

LD110634 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 11 TASS -- Prominent American diplomat, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR George Kennan has declared for ensuring universal peace and adopting undelayed measures to curb the nuclear arms race. He spoke on Sunday at the traditional book fair in Frankfurt-am-Main, at a ceremony held on the occasion of awarding of "The Peace Prize" of the Federation of German Book Traders and Book Publishers of the FRG to him.

He said that durable peace in the European Continent was impossible, as long as nuclear armaments were being stockpiled. The desire of a number of NATO member-countries to have nuclear weapons, cost what it may, said the American diplomat, leads to Europe's being doomed to the balancing on the brink of a catastrophe. The world should at long last put an end to military preparations and mutual mistrust, said George Kennan to the applause of those present.

In his speech the former U.S. ambassador to the USSR also denounced manoeuvres of Western propaganda which tries to intimidate the public of Western countries with the imaginary "threat from the East".

PRAVDA REVIEW ON UN, FRG, MIDEAST PEACE MOVES

PM130737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] In the Name of Peace

Last week saw some important dates: the 25th anniversary of the launching of the world's first earth satellite and the 50th anniversary of Dneprostroy. The two events were separated by only 25 years -- 4 of these lost to the war and at least 5 years spent on restoration -- but what an astonishing spurt into the future From the time when Soviet Russia's industry was only just getting established to the scientific and technical exploit which overshadowed everything that the United States -- the main capitalist power with its developed industry and large scientific potential, a country which could not remember the last war on its territory -- was capable of at the time.

The sputnik stunned the world. "The West," France's L'HUMANITE now writes, "never imagined a people who had recently been living in conditions of feudalism imposed by the czarist authorities being able to accomplish such a feat." And it is worth mentioning that the Soviet Union was first into space at precisely the time when the cold war was at its height, when many channels of international trade were blocked. So the USSR's economic and scientific and technical might results not from the "transfer of technology from West to East," which is the way Washington tries to portray mutually advantageous exchange between the capitalist countries and socialist states: The driving force of the Soviet power is supplied by the creative labor enthusiasm of free people building a new society and the selflessness of communists marching forward. And wherever they venture and whatever sphere of human activity they open up, the first thing they do is seek to protect it against weapons and use it to serve mankind peacefully.

The Soviet Union sees peace as the supreme human asset, a just peace, worthy of the modern peak of terrestrial civilization, it was for that reason that the basic tenets of the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, laid down in the Final Act of the all-European conference, were put into the Soviet state's fundamental law. All the world's progressive people joined the Soviet people last week in celebrating the anniversary of the USSR Constitution.

History has confirmed more than once that the extent to which the forces of peace counteract the forces of war depends largely on cohesion and cooperation among the socialist states. Adherence to these principles was demonstrated anew during the Moscow talks between the USSR and SRV delegations. The results of the fruitful Soviet-Vietnamese talks are contained in the joint communique published today. Soviet people always have been and will continue to be in solidarity with the Vietnamese people. They admire that people who, after long years of heroic struggle against aggressors, are now building a new life in difficult conditions.

The international public took a great interest in L.I. Brezhnev's answer to the Venezuelan political and public figures' appeal to him. This document reflects the USSR's active approach to the cause of safeguarding peace everywhere, including Central America and the Caribbean. "The danger of a new world war cannot be averted, detente cannot be strengthened or spread to all continents by unilateral efforts alone," the answer says. "What we need now, more than ever before, in order to protect peace is collective actions by all states, big and small, and all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their ideological outlooks and political beliefs."

At the 5-6 October Kremlin meetings of members of the Soviet and French parliaments' foreign affairs commissions it was noted that the deterioration of the international situation and the growth of the threat of nuclear war demand a further enhancement of the role and significance of cooperation between the two countries. The coincidence or proximity of the Soviet and French positions on many questions, it was noted at the meetings, might serve to develop political contacts and raise their level in the interests of peace and security in Europe, for example, in the matter of consultations between our countries on the Near East problem. The Soviet Union is amenable to good relations with France and is ready to impart to them the requisite dynamism.

The Strategy of Optimism

Foremost among the multitude of problems of the modern world is that of averting the threat of a nuclear war. It worries people on all continents. It is the all-important problem at the United Nations, which is holding its 37th General Assembly session at the moment.

The USSR submitted for examination by the session the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" and a draft resolution on "Increasing Efforts To Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear War and Ensure the Safe Development of the Nuclear Power Industry."

The purpose of the new initiatives is to bar the way to the creation of more and more types and systems of nuclear weapons and halt the process leading to destabilization of the strategic situation — in fact, as times goes on there is increasing danger of the emergence of weapons unamenable to control because of their technical features. A treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests could halt this dangerous march up a blind alley.

The new Soviet steps met with a predominantly positive response. And it is no accident. The ground for this reception was prepared by the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, solemnly declared in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session. It was an act of historic significance, a strategic step with a lasting effect. Indeed, if the USSR renounces a first strike, everyone can see that its policy is characterized solely by defensive aims. Western propaganda's assertions about the "Soviet threat" are left hanging in the air. The USSR's decision is highly popular, and there is a growing popular demand for the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow its example. For example, "some leading U.S. statesmen," London's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote on 3 October, including former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara, are beginning to suggest that NATO must pursue a policy of renouncing a first nuclear strike.

The logic of the Soviet initiatives means the nuclear threat can be covered on all sides and all loopholes will be blocked. Is this possible? Is it not an illusion in a world where towering mountains of weapons sometimes obscure the horizon?

Aware of the dangers of the present situation, the Soviet Union is unshakable in its belief that peace can be preserved. The strategy of historical optimism is not built on sand. It is nourished by the real experience of nearly 40 years of preventing a new world war, experience of peaceful coexistence. It is nourished by the fact that the idea of detente and of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation has become established in people's consciousness and in the practice of international relations. This strategy is fortified by the Soviet Union's entire might and authority, which it is staking on peace.

The discussion at the UN General Assembly session and the positive impact worldwide show that the new Soviet initiatives have fallen on fertile soil. Receiving growing support, they are becoming a real force on the path of preventing a nuclear war.

Changes on the Rhine

There have been big changes in Bonn. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats which has formed the basis of the Federal Government for the last 13 years has collapsed. The Bonn crisis had been coming for a long time. Sharp exacerbation of internal contradictions, protracted economic malady, 2 million people unemployed and an excessive state debt made their mark.

As a result of that peculiarly West German parliamentary procedure, the so-called "constructive no-confidence vote," the Social Democratic government was removed and a new cabinet formed, comprising representatives of the conservative Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union bloc and the bourgeois liberal Free Democratic Party which went over to its side.

The predominant foreign view is that for the time being one should not expect big changes on the Rhine, just a "shift of emphasis." "The most one can expect," writes LE QUOTIDEN DE PARIS, "is a slight strengthening of Atlantic trends and no one is seriously predicting a departure from the 'Ostpolitik' which is supported by most Germans irrespective of their political views."

At the same time, "some officials in Washington," THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, "are of the opinion that a Bonn coalition headed by Christian Democrats will give more support to NATO policy, will be more determined to implement the plan for the deployment of the new medium-range U.S. missiles in a year's time and may be less intent on cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of trade and arms control." At the same time, a number of U.S. and West European papers are inclined to believe that a "polarization of forces is inevitable" in the FRG and that the Social Democratic Party, now without government responsibility, will be able to become more active in the antiwar movement.

Since his election as federal chancellor, H. Kohl has already been able to visit Paris and Brussels. He said that by visiting the French capital he wanted to "give everyone a sense of the continuity and reliability of the FRG Government." Defining his government's positions, the chancellor advocated the "stabilization of NATO," the "presentation of this alliance not as a military bloc but as an ideological community..." and compliance with NATO's dual decision on U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "We will be solid partners -- that is, reliable partners," the chancellor said; "this applies also to our relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe." H.-D. Genscher, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister, who held the same posts in the previous government, also talked aobut preserving continuity in the FRG's foreign policy course and gave assurances that the new FRG Government will build relations with the Soviet Union in accordance with the concluded treaties and agreements.

On the domestic front the new government intends, according to its head, to "revive the economy" and "rediscover lost inspiration" and "readiness to make sacrifices." It plans to get out of the economic crisis by cutting expenditure on social needs. "All we can do," the chancellor said, "is to spread the load across the broadest strata of the population." Talking about the new government's indications regarding socioeconomic policy, the paper UNSERE ZEIT writes that "it is a tough program of social dismantling directed against workers, pensioners, the sick, students and people living in rented accommodation."

The change in Bonn definitely has a specific political significance. It reflects growing domestic political instability. How events will turn out, how the country's complex economic and social problems will be solved and where the "emphasis" will be placed in foreign policy, time will tell. It is hard to say whether all this will be revealed before the early parliamentary election planned for next March. Indeed, the election will either confirm the new coalition or there will be a redistribution of political forces on the Rhine.

Occupation Is the Aim

The Near East continues to occupy a special place in the broad geographical expanse of blatant U.S. interference in the affairs of others. Alarming news is still coming in from Lebanon. The Israeli occupiers' terror against the population continues unabated. There has been a new attack, this time on the 'Ayn al-'Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp. The people living there came in for beatings and humiliation.

There are increasing signs that Israeli forces are preparing for a lengthy occupation of Lebanon. They are being issued with winter uniforms. Further reinforcements -- columns of trucks bearing soldiers, tanks and armored transporters and artillery batteries — are arriving. Military preparations have become particularly active in the Al-Biqa' Valley in eastern Lebanon. In this area Israeli aircraft have bombarded Syrian forces' positions.

It is an interesting fact that this attack coincided with U.S. envoy Habib's visit to Damascus, where he demanded that the Syrian leaders withdraw Syrian forces from Lebanon. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL candidly writes: "The Pentagon reckons that, the more the Arabs encounter Israel's tough position and its might, the better they will appreciate that the only alternative to U.S. ideas is Israel's gradual annexation of occupied territories." So by using the Israelis to point guns at the Arabs, Washington is trying to get them to accept its diktat.

Clearly this is also the aim of the U.S.-Israeli alliance's position vis-a-vis the "withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon." Hitherto the United States has tried to justify the dispatch of a contingent of U.S. Marines to Lebanon within the framework of the "multinational disengagement force" by saying that they will prompt both Israeli and Syrian forces to leave Lebanon. Now, apparently, the complete withdrawal of all Syrian detachments which form part of the inter-Arab force is to precede the only partial withdrawal of Israeli forces. Moreover, the occupiers openly state that they will not leave the southern areas -- that is, one-fourth of Lebanese territory.

There is not a single element of a peaceful Near East settlement in the U.S.-Israeli designs. Their authors are thinking not in terms of peace but in terms of diktat and enmity toward the Arabs. This is no basis for genuine security in the Near East. Washington maintains that its policy is devoted to the idea of defending Israel. But by inciting it to aggression and conniving at its aggression, the United States is bringing down on Israel the wrath and hatred of the Arab peoples and is depriving it of a peaceful future. Thus, whatever way you look at it, the cessation of Israeli aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon are the demand of the day, the command of human reason consonant with the will of the peoples.

A lasting peace in the Near East will result not from the kindling of strife and enmity. It will result from collective efforts by all interested sides, including the PLO. And the best way to go about this is to convene an appropriate international conference.

ARBATOV POINTS OUT U.S. GOALS IN CSCE TALKS

LD130944 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Why Does the U.S. Need Talks?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Academician Georgiy Arbatov has written this analysis exclusively for TASS:

The question put in the heading is not rhetorical. The stand taken by the United States at the ongoing talks, primarily the arms limitation talks, does not yet show that Washington views them as a means of achieving understandings and agreements. Rather, this stand indicates that the U.S. Administration is exploiting the talks for its political manoeuvres intended to delude the public and to camouflage the U.S. efforts to escalate tension and to build up its nuclear arsenals.

There are ever more facts confirming the suspicions that Washington will also try to use the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation that is due to open in November in order to further these objectives. One of these facts is the press conference given the other day by S. Oliver, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation. He did not say in so many words that the United States was going to torpedo the meeting, of course, but actually admitted it by making it clear that Washington would allow it to be completed constructively only if the Soviet Union yielded unconditionally to a broad range of American demands for "changes" both in its domestic affairs and in its foreign policy.

Recently I heard a detailed list of these demands during a discussion at the university township of Tromso in northern Norway, presented by none other than M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate to the Madrid meeting. Honestly, if I had not known his post I would never have thought that the audience was being addressed by a diplomat whose very mission is to seek mutually acceptable compromises and work for agreements.

Rather, what he was saying was a strange-sounding mixture of charges against the USSR, Marxism and communism (typical of McCarthy's America both in form and in contents) and primitive propaganda, which does not care for facts but is very malicious (and which echoes almost word for word, too, what was repeated in all sorts of variations during the cold war).

This foul mixture has lately been more and more often replacing Washington's foreign policy. To all appearances, it is being pressed on Europe, too, moreover in different fields, including trade and security. It is precisely for this purpose, clearly, that the Madrid meeting is going to be used.

I would like to raise a number of points in this context.

First, shouldn't the U.S. delegates to the Madrid meeting reread the Helsinki Act, if only to recollect that in addition to the third "basket" it has the other three, which include quite serious issues, such as security and disarmament, the principles of political relations (including non-intervention in internal affairs) and economic contacts (including the obligation to lessen and remove obstacles to the deployment of trade and scientific and technical cooperation, to grant each other the most-favoured-nation treatment, etc.). U.S. policy deserves to be discussed in all seriousness on each of those counts because it is diverging even farther from the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

Second, essentially, all these principles agreed upon in Helsinki are the principles of detente; they have been born of detente and are called upon to advance it (as Leonid Brezhnev recently pointed out, detente could be promoted, in particular, by the successful completion of the Madrid meeting).

This question does not allow for sitting on two chairs, as the Americans are doing, subverting detente and trying to revive the cold war on the one hand, and appealing to detente and its principles in a bid to smear other countries on the other. To have a convincing stand, one should have the same standards in judging oneself and others, otherwise everything boils down to an exercise in demagogy.

And in vain did the leader of the American delegation at the Madrid meeting insist, during the same discussion in Tromso, on the "right" for America to criticise others. This right for anyone cannot be disputed. But what is being done by Washington now is not criticism but a rabid propaganda campaign. No one has any moral right to lies and slander, to the revival of the cold war. Such a campaign may really torpedo the Madrid meeting and even seriously complicate the international situation. This is also clear to many sharp-sighted Americans. Professor G. Kennan, U.S. veteran diplomat, in his recent statement, urged America to end its systematic defamations of the people and government of another great power, defamations which may eventually make war inevitable.

Third, the Americans should not forget the Biblical warning that he who is sitting in the glass house should not throw stones. Still remembered are McCarthyism, the fate of Indians, Black Americans, Vietnam and Central America, Watergate and scandals over abuses by CIA and FBI. The present U.S. Administration has still lesser grounds to wave the flag of "human rights", "democracy" and to talk of its "love of peace". It is not Soviet leaders but American ones who told the world that there are things "more important than peace". They have scared their compatriots and their allies not only by their belligerent statements, but also by record military budgets and by the sabotage of the process of arms limitation. As to human rights and democracy, the present administration is, according to appraisals by prominent Americans, the most "anti-trade union" and "anti-labour" (this was said by Senator E. Kennedy), the kindest toward the rich and heartless toward the poor, to minorities, to all unfortunate people, while shedding crocodile tears over a handful of dissidents in the USSR or the enemies of socialism in Poland. This administration, displaying unheard-of cynicism in recent years, supports everywhere the most terroristic and bloodiest regimes, provided they are anticommunist, covers up the heinous military crimes of its friends such as Israel, and is tightening the screws at home, too.

In short, here, too, it is difficult for America to simulate snow-white innocence....

Let not the abovesaid be taken as an argument of the "so are you" type. The Soviet Union is prepared to give in Madrid a serious answer to all questions really connected with the Helsinki Act without trying to hide behind the unseemly actions of another power. We are for the success of the Madrid meeting, just as we are for the consolidation of detente, for peace, security and cooperation in Europe as well as other continents. This is a time when both the peoples and governments can and will judge the policy and position of each power not by its words but by its political stance, by its deeds, including those in Madrid. No one should forget this. Nor should one forget that it is unpardonable to miss one more chance to make an important step toward a lasting peace and universal security.

PRAVDA SOLICITS REACTION TO GROMYKO UN SPEECH

PM111511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov: "Genuine Concern for a More Stable Peace"]

[Excerpts] New York, 2 Oct -- The address delivered at the plenary session of the 37th UN General Assembly by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has triggered a broad international response. It reaffirmed that the essence of Soviet foreign policy is to secure lasting world peace and banish the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The new Soviet initiatives were the focus of the session participants' attention. Your correspondents asked the representatives of a number of states to share their impressions. This is what they said:

Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski: The Soviet Union has followed up its historic pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and other concrete initiatives in the sphere of improving the international climate with constructive new proposals; particularly the draft resolution "On the Immediate Cessation of Nuclear Weapons Testing and On Banning Such Testing" and "The Main Provisions of a Treaty on the Total and Comprehensive Banning of Nuclear Weapons Testing." We back to the hilt these moves aimed at banishing the nuclear threat and increasing trust between countries and peoples."

Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov: "In the current international climate A.A. Gromyko's address struck an extremely sobering yet, encouraging note -- sobering for those who still think that it is their right to push people around all over the world and to try to pursue a from-a-position-of-strength policy. But the imperialist circles will not succeed in this since there are forces, in the vanguard of which are the USSR and the other socialist community countries, capable of countering them.

"In addition, this speech shows the right way to solve complex international problems, banish the threat of nuclear war and eliminating trouble spots. The Soviet Union has once again come up with concrete proposals aimed at halting the arms race. Our country warmly welcomes these initiatives and is confident that the international community will respond positively to them."

F. Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Executive Committee's Political Department: "In his address the Soviet foreign minister denounced the Camp David deal. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the tragedy of Shatila and Sabra are the bitter fruits of the so-called 'strategic cooperation' between Tel Aviv and Washington. A.A. Gromyko also pointed out the total inadequacy of the White House's 'plan for a Near East settlement,' by means of which it is trying to force its diktat on Arabs and Palestinians.

"We hold in high regard the USSR's stance on the question of securing a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that peace cannot be achieved in the Near East without the Arab people of Palestine exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own."

SOVIET PEACE MOVEMENT SENDS MESSAGE TO UN

LD120550 Moscow TASS in English 0505 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- The participants in the Soviet Peace Movement, on behalf of tens of millions of people -- workers, peasants and representatives of intelligentsia -- have urged the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly to make a constructive contribution to the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, to overcome the crisis situations and to restore an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, has delivered the text of a message to this effect to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message will be circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

The whole of mankind, the message says, is extremely concerned now over the continuing nuclear arms race and the development of new monstrous types of weapons. Endeavours are being made to accustom people to the idea of a possibility of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars and to convince them that such a war is winnable. "Those are extremely dangerous illusions. The unbridled heightening of tension and drumming up of militarist hysteria puts mankind before a mortal threat since a nuclear war if started would mean the destruction of human civilization and maybe the death of the very life on earth," the message emphasizes.

IZVESTIYA EXPLAINS SOVIET PEACE POLICY

PM081251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Deepening and Developing Detente"]

[Text] The ideas which spring from Great October -- the ideas of peace, internationalism and international cooperation -- are borne proudly aloft by the Soviet people. The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its consistent policy of detente and international cooperation were vididly reflected in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Baku ceremony for the award of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. Reports from around the world show how profoundly and sincerely the hearts and minds of millions of people have been affected by the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet Union with its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy has in the course of many years and even decades been striving for the relaxation of international tension. L.I. Brezhnev emphasised that "detente is for us a very broad concept. It is above all the common disposition of states and their leaders not toward preparation for war and hostility toward other states but peaceful cooperation with them." The evidence for this is to be found in the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, in all the energetic foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and in our constructive peace proposals.

Historical foresight, political perspicuity, genuine humanism and an internationalist spirit are the distinguishing features of all the actions of the land of the Soviets in the international arena. The defense of peace! There is no task more important today for our party, for our people and for all peoples of the world.

The land of the soviets is doing everything to bring about normal relations between peoples, the conscientious observance of the norms of international law and respect for the principles of the sovereignty of each country and noninterference in each other's affairs. All the practical actions of the USSR contribute to curbing the arms race which has gripped the world and to strengthening international security through the gradual deepening of mutual trust on fair and reciprocal bases.

Important specific steps have been undertaken by our country in this direction. There are, in particular, the USSR's proposals for the achievement of fair and mutually acceptable agreements with the United States on questions of the limitation and reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear arms. These proposals are an important contribution to military detente, disarmament and peace. The next step in strengthening detente could be the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting of the 35 states and the clearing of the path to a European disarmament conference.

In its concern for the fate of peace the Soviet Union believes that detente is a historic achievement of the peoples which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has underlined, must not be handed over to narrowminded, egotistic politicians in the imperialist camp so that they may tear it to pieces. It must be protected, developed and intensified. Herein lies the urgent task of the day.

Of course, detente is not the monopoly of any individual geographical zone, any one are of the world. There are a number of historical reasons why in a region such as Europe its roots are more firmly embedded than elsewhere, but the opportunities for strengthening detente exist everywhere, and these opportunities must be vigorously exploited.

The specific, fair, clearly considered and practicable proposals of the USSR and its peace initiatives aimed at reducing tension and removing centres of conflict throughout the world are understook and supported by all those to whom the ideas of peace and social progress are dear. The foreign policy line of the CPSU meets the aspirations of all peoples and the demands of the broad masses who come out against the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is in favour of an increased role in international affairs for states which have freed themselves from the colonial and semicolonial yoke and embarked on the path of independence and progress. We are convinced that the policy of these countries can have a beneficial influence on the world situation. Friendly relations between the USSR and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are continually expanding and developing. The Soviet Union, like the other states of the socialist community, works actively to develop the peaceful cooperation, unity and cohersion of these countries and to strengthen the authority and efficacy of such organizations as the OAU, the Arab League and others. Nor should the peoples of the world forget that the forces of imperialism, which are pursuing their own necolonialist policy, act as a counterweight to this, against the unity of the peoples of the liberated countries. It is these very circles which are hindering the search for a political solution of the problems of Southwest and Southeast Asia and the speediest implementation of the UN declaration of the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace.

With regard to Asia, the Soviet Union would consider as very important the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and China on the basis of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. In addition to those relations of friendship and cooperation which the USSR already has with a number of Asian states, this would be a fine contribution to strengthening the bases of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

In the present international situation the importance of the Nonaligned Movement is constantly growing. This movement, one of whose founders was India, is a potent factor working in favor of the improvement of the international climate in the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Consistently implementing the foreign policy line laid down at the 26th CPSU Congress and using as their lodestar Lenin's words that the Soviet state "wishes to live in peace with all peoples and channels all its efforts into internal construction," the people of the Land of October believe that the most important and urgent task is to defend peace and detente, free humanity from the fear of war and break the vicious circle of the arms race.

ACCUSATIONS OF SLAVE LABOR ON PIPELINE VIEWED

U.S. Paris Embassy Statement

PM121551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Krivolpalov "Rejoinder": "Vile Fabrication"]

[Text] Paris -- Mr Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to Paris, is a professional businessman. So naturally the reports from the stock market are music to his ears. The diplomat who, on the banks of the Seine, represents the country across the ocean must now presumably be experiencing particular pleasure at the financial news. Never before has the dollar been quoted so high in France: $1 now buys Fr7.18. To use the sporting term current on Wall Street, the French banknote has been floored in its match with the American "slugger."

But these successes in the economic arena cannot distract Reagan's envoy in France from unpleasant reflections. As a specialist, he knows that the present revival of the dollar is temporary, the result of active therapy: tonic injections (raised interest rates) and intensive massage (machinations and speculation behind the scenes).

But it is a different exchange rate which must be causing particular concern to the financier-ambassador, who spent some years in France before joining the diplomatic service: U.S. prestige in the country has never before fallen so low. Wasington's sanctions against companies which have decided to fulfill their commitments and deliver equipment for the construction of the trans-European gas pipeline from Siberia have given rise to universal indignation in France. How can this be neutralized? So now a press bulletin has appeared, adorned with the title: "U.S. Document. U.S. Embassy, Information and Cultural Relations Service. 168, Rue de Rivoli, Paris."

I suppose the appearance of this paper must have been preceded by a dialogue something like this between the ambassador and Daniel Scherr, chief of the Information and Culture Department: "What do you intend to do about the growth in anti-American sentiments here, Dan? What actions are you preparing to take against the trans-Siberian gas pipeline?"

"One could talk to some of our journalists. They could do a bit of work. Of course, the best is Raymond Aron, director of L'EXPRESS. True, they have already published similar materials more than once. Nobody pays any attention to them now...."

"I know Aron as well as you do. He's written himself out. All he can think of is his phrase: 'The United States -- mankind's laboratory.' Rack your brains, Dan. We need something sensational. Let's compose an official document. We'll call it 'Forced Labor in the USSR'...."

Even the most feverish imagination could not have conceived of what was dreamed up by the U.S. State Department, which made a statement and issued it to its foreign missions. It bears that same title. The authors of this "document" assert that prisoners are working on the construction of the gas pipeline. True, the falsifiers themselves admit: "We do not claim to have irrefutable evidence at our disposal. Obtaining such evidence is 'unlikely'..." True, the document is full of such words as "perhaps" and "maybe." Nonetheless the slanderers, citing "private individuals" and "various organizations," do not ease off but stick to their guns, despite the fact that competent Soviet officials have authoritatively refuted this malicious fabrication and none of the foreign journalists who have visited the gas pipeline construction has seen the mythical "prisoners."

A few hours after the American Embassy issued the State Department statement to hundreds of addresses in France, another outrageous decision from across the ocean became known. Washington had annulled the order for compressors for the European gas pipeline previously placed with the Le Havre plant of Dresser France, which belongs to an American company.

This is a punishment for stubbornness and for wanting to act independently. A letter from (A. Dyuromea), mayor of Le Havre, to President F. Mitterrand protests resolutely against the latest anti-French act by the White House: "The cancellation of the order for three compressors deprives Dresser France of 20,000 hours of work. The American sanctions against this enterprise operating in France are thereby stepped up and could lead to its extinction unless resolute measures are adopted."

The U.S. Embassy in Paris is engaged in difficult, unseemly deeds, following State Department instructions. I do not think the base, vile fabrication about "forced labor" will deceive the French public, who understand the purpose of this propaganda sortie.

Lomonosov Denial on Vietnamese

LD131220 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Vladimir Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Affairs, has denied allegations of Western propaganda to the effect that Vietnamese citizens are working on the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. "Not a single Vietnamese is working on the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline project", he writes in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly (the issue of October 17).

On behalf of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lomonosov signed the intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the SRV on cooperation in manpower training of April 2, 1981. He writes that this document has added a new dimension to more than 30 year-old cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in the training of national personnel for Vietnam. Initially the Soviet Union provided only higher education to Vietnamese citizens, but now there is a need to train skilled workers for Vietnam in the Soviet Union. Chairman of the USSR State Council on Labor and Social Affairs says that at present there are 11,000 Vietnamese citizens working or undergoing vocational training in the Soviet Union, and not 500,000 as some Western mass media maintain. Vladimir Lomonosov emphasises that Vietnamese workers "enjoy all rights and freedoms in accordance with Soviet law, including as regards the protection of labor and pay. They work in the areas of the country where climatic conditions resemble most the climate of Vietnam, above all, in southern parts of the USSR, notably Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, Dzhambul, etc."

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD IN TALLINN

LD120918 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tallinn October 12 TASS — "The sharpening of ideological struggle in the world arena and the political education of the working people" is the subject of an all-union scientific conference which opened today in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia (a Soviet republic in the Baltic Region). The conference is being attended by prominent Soviet scientists, leading officials of ministries and departments as well as of party and young-communist-league bodies; by trade union figures, representatives of creative workers unions; by journalists, lecturers and political educators.

Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a report at the conference. The participants in the conference which will continue for several days will discuss concrete matters of ideological struggle, the experience and problems of political education in the light of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Brezhnev Greeting

LD130218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work is the subject of an all-union scientific and practical conference that opened in Tallinn today.

Taking part are party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol officials, scientists, personalities from the world of literature and art; journalists from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics; political officers from the USSR Armed Forces; and the Party Ideological Aktiv of Estonia. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the conference a message of greetings which was read out by the first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Vayno.

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, I cordially greet the representatives of the Party Ideological Aktiv who have gathered in Tallinn to discuss topical tasks in one of the most important sectors of propaganda activity. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always viewed the education of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism as an indispensable condition for our society's advance toward its historical goals. With every justification, we rank among the most important gains of advanced socialism the moral and political unity of Soviet people, and their high standard of political knowledge and their readiness to apply their communist convictions to real deeds for the benefit of their socialist fatherland. A vivid indication of this is the nationwide socialist competition in honor of that great festival, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Communist education is a living, creative matter. Greater knowledge and education among the working people, their active involvement in the administration of the state, and the scale of communist construction demand a more thorough ideological training for each individual and authentic information on all issues of domestic and international politics. New generations are coming to life, and no efforts must be spared to ensure that young people are profoundly imbued with our scientific world outlook and honorably continue the cause of the building of communism.

It is all the more important to raise the standard of all ideological and educative work in that imperialism has gone over to what amounts to psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Spreading lies about our social system and the international policy of the Soviet state, the imperialist reaction is trying to justify the arms race unleased by the United States and the NATO bloc. Washington has openly proclaimed a new crusade against communism. In its 65 years of existence, Soviet power has known quite a few crusaders, and it is well known how their crusades ended. Sure of the rightness of our cause and the invincibility of the ideas of scientific socialism, which are confirmed by the entire course of historical development, we have waged and shall wage an uncompromising offensive against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. We want the ideological quarrel to be waged with arguments, not malicious machinations or bellicose rhetoric, and not to be accompanied by slander of falsification of the facts.

The 26th CPSU Congress gave instructions that the scientific grounding of our propaganda be enhanced together with its aggressiveness, flexibility and resourcefulness, and that the antihuman essence of the ideology and policy of contemporary imperialism be exposed more penetratingly and thoroughly. I am convinced that your conference will make a fitting contribution to the solution of these crucial tasks and will help the party organizations, mass media, scientific institutions, educational establishments and all who bring the party's word to the masses to raise to a new standard the information and all ideological and educative work. I wish you fruitful creative work. Leonid Brezhnev. [applause] [end recording]

A report entitled "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle on the World Arena and the Political Education of the Working People" was presented by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference continues its proceedings.

CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES USICA, VOA ACTIVITIES

LD102202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep [as received] TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Official Washington's chief propaganda department -- the U.S. Information Service (USICA) -- is moving to a new headquarters. In mid-April next year most of its departments, which are scattered in various parts of the American capital, will transfer to one new administrative building of impressive proportions in the southwest area of Washington. The decision to move, as the service's management announced in a special press release, has already been approved by the appropriate congressional organs, in particular the House of Representatives Public Works and Transportation Committee.

The current head of the USIS is Charles Wick, a close friend of President R. Reagan, who was the one who proposed the idea of gathering all the service's departments into one gigantic complex, feeling that such a measure would help to "reinforce" the USIS, "raise the management's efficiency and step up political coordination" of the work of this, the chief U.S. organ in waging a "psychological war" against socialist and developing countries.

In the case in question, what is involved is political action which demonstrates the White House's heightened interest in a program for expanding the scale of the USIS's ideological subversion. The technical equipment of this department will be considerably improved at the same time as the "transfer." Allocations for its requirements will be increased in 1985 in all by $150 million at one time, compared with 1982, bringing them up to $644 million.

It is no accident that the new USIS headquarters will now be situated opposite the building housing its chief offspring, the Voice of America subversive radio station. The USIS bosses will thus have the opportunity to exercise personal supervision of the work of the Voice of America disinformation aces, with the purpose of adjusting it in accordance with the White House's instructions.

It is well known that Washington's chief foreign policy propaganda organ has already gone through a number of changes in its official label. Until 23 August of this year it was called the International Communications Agency (ICA).

However, a draft bill signed by President Reagan restored to the department its former name, the USIS. This had been kept from the time it was founded at the height of the "cold war" in 1953 until 1978, when it was changed to ICA after a certain reorganization.

A few years later Washington again changed the sign of its propaganda mouthpiece. The ICA's ideological subversions have recently taken on such a shameless and crude character that this department had started rapidly losing its "prestige" even among western U.S. allies. The world press has started writing more and more often about the funny cases of ICA being confused with CIA; the English abbreviations for the names of these two subversive departments consist of the same letters in a slightly different order. Such a confusion, however, is by no means accidental for it is none other than the CIA which fuels the work of the U.S. centers of the "psychological war." In such conditions the Reagan administration hastened to change the scandalous label to its old, "more harmonious-sounding" name, the U.S. Information Service. The nature of its operations, however, remained the same.

In renewing the facade of the USICA, official Washington is aiming this department at even more unpardonable pollution of the air waves with slander against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and young developing states, whose independent foreign policy course arouses the fury of the U.S. imperialists.

OUTLOOK OF NEW RFE, RADIO LIBERTY DIRECTOR CITED

PM121047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by S. Vishnevskiy: "He Will Certainly Show Them Who Is Against Detente"]

[Text] In recent years many rebukes have been heard in Washington's corridors of power against Radio Free Europe [RFE[and Radio Liberty: They were working poorly and listlessly. It would seem that Washington had created all conditions for these subversive radio station's fruitful work. Every year congress pours many tens of millions of dollars into them -- and moreover the appropriations have increased still further under the Reagan administration. Experienced masters of espionage and subversion from the CIA rule the roost at the radio stations' Munich headquarters. Inflammatory broadcasts in the languages of the peoples of the socialist countries are transmitted almost 24 hours a day. But no benefit accrues. The people on the banks of the Potomac are demanding that the radio stations be put in order and that they operate "more aggressively and effectively."

And here is a piece of news: James Buckley has been appointed director of RFE and Radio Liberty. He has immediately promised to "win the battle of ideas." What sort of ideas does Buckley have?

He is know primarily as a constant and vociferous opponent of the freedom of the peoples and of democracy. That is a family trait of the Buckley clan, so to speak. His father amassed a fortune of $110 million by plundering the oil resources of Mexico and Venezuela. His younger brother, William, a journalist, chose as his idol the senator-inquisitor Joe McCarthy and has become one of the main ideologists of reaction's extreme rightwing.

James Buckley himself, formerly a businessman, long ago earned the solid reputation of obscurantist and hawk. At the 1970 elections extreme rightwing forces engineered him into the Senate. For 6 years the walls of the Capital shook to his thunderous speeches against peace, detente and the liberation movements. He voted against black civil rights and for welfare cuts. He hurled thunder and lightning at the freedom fighters. He demanded that the Southeast Asians be crushed by a mailed fist.

What a din he raised when the fascist clique in Portugal was overthrown and the last colonial empire on earth collapsed. "This is the deepest crisis since the end of World War II," the senator said indignantly, and called for the use of U.S. military force on Portuguese soil. Europe under the heel of the Pentagon's punitive forces -- that is how he saw a "free Europe."

In 1981 the Reagan administration appointed the former senator to the post of U.S. under secretary of state. In this post, he and Pentagon aides directed the increase in military aid to puppet dictatorships and counterrevolutionary forces of all stripes.

Addressing the Senate Relations Committee this summer, Buckley expressed his cherished dream: The time will come when the key countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are under the leadership of military regimes which by armed force will ensure "internal stability" and at the same time "freedom of action" for the United States. That is how he interprets freedom.

It is not surprising that the stiflers of democracy have received Buckley with such wholehearted warmth everywhere -- in Saigon before it was liberated, in Seoul, on Taiwan and elsewhere. In June last year he delivered inflammatory speeches to Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the mercenaries camp in Pakistan Surkhab Valley.

Washington has found no more suitable applicant for the post of director of the "psychological warfare" centers. Now James Buckley will really make his presence felt and show what freedom Washington-style is.

CHINA

PRC AMITY GROUP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES USSR TIES

OW071125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo Oct 7 KYODO -- A ranking Chinese official Thursday denied the likelihood of an imminent normalization in relations between China and the Soviet Union, saying it is too premature. Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, told a Sino-Japanese meeting that China hopes to improve relations with Moscow because it would be mutually beneficial. But he said he cannot agree to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal earlier this year for unconditional improvement in bilateral relations. As conditions for improved relations, Wang called on the Soviet Union to withdraw 600,000 troops along the Sino-Soviet border and those in Afghanistan, and to nudge Vietnam into pulling its forces out of Kampuchea. He said he cannot believe the Soviet Union will carry out these conditions and added it is too premature to say that there will be a general improvement in their relations.

Wang was speaking at a sub-committee meeting of a three-day Sino-Japanese "private" conference which opened Thursday. The meeting was also attended by Huan Xiang, advisor of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Japanese delegates, including former Education Minister Michio Nagai and former Vice Foreign Minister Shinsaku Hogen.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Loenid Ilichev and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this week started talks in Beijing -- the first high-level contact between the two countries since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Huan told the meeting that the two countries started the unofficial talks because they felt it necessary to meet each other to discuss bilateral issues. "Since China and the Soviet Union are not fighting, it is against international courtesy not to respond to repeated Soviet calls for such talks," he said.

Huan said the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- both pose threats to China but "the Soviet threat is much larger than the U.S. threat."

PENG CHEN TO CARSTENS: ASSESSMENT OF USSR TALKS

AFP Report

OW110611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct, 11 (AFP) -- China today said that detente could be reached in its relations with the Soviet Union, as talks get under way here on normalisation of contacts between the two Communist giants. But the Chinese optimism, expressed by a top official to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, was accompanied by a reaffirmation that Soviet "hegemonism" constituted the greatest threat to world peace. Chinese Politburo member Peng Zhen described the Soviet Union as a "tiger in search of a good meal", with the primary threat to Western Europe and then China, West German spokesman Wolfgang Behrends said.

DPA Report

LD080938 Hamburg DPA in German 0842 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (DPA) -- In its new talks with the Soviet Union, China regards a partial reduction of the friction in relations as being possible but expects no change in Moscow's hegemonistic policy. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the National People's Congress, said Monday in Beijing during talks with Federal President Karl Carstens that attempts are being made to "ease somewhat" tension in relations on the government level. These efforts could lead to "certain results." China knows, however that Moscow does not want to renounce its hegemonistic strivings, Peng Zhen said, according to the German delegation.

Referring to Leonid Brezhnev's most recent statement on Soviet-Chinese relations, Peng Zhen said that China has been hearing these friendly noises from Moscow more frequently recently.

Commenting on the international situation Peng Zhen said that the danger to world peace comes exclusively from the two superpowers, but primarily from the Soviet Union. Moscow is in particular turning its attention to Europe and the FRG, Peng Zhen said. He spoke in favor of strengthening NATO and the European Community. He described the United States as also being a hegemonistic power and expressed concern over U.S. deliveries of weapons of Taiwan.

In the talks Federal President Carstens paid tribute to China's policy, which is aimed at maintaining world peace. The FRG and China share similar views of many questions. Carstens spoke in favor of close ties between the FRG and the United States. Differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington are problems between friends and can be settled.

USSR, REAGAN POSITIONS ON TAIWAN CONTRASTED

OW120131 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Mulatov commentary: "Reagan's Remarks on the Taiwan Issue"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan said at the White House a few days ago that Washington would fulfill its obligations to Taiwan, and that the United States would reduce its exports of weapons and then stop selling them to Taiwan only when China and the Taipei regime have resolved their differences peacefully. President Reagan added that certain people in the United States have seriously distorted the meaning of the U.S.-Chinese joint communique signed on 17 August 1982. He stressed that there has been no reversal of U.S. Taiwan policy.

Regarding Reagan's statement that only when China arrives at a peaceful reunification with Taiwan would the United States stop providing weapons to Taipei, RENMIN RIBAO was quite right in stating that Reagan's remarks serve as a concrete example of U.S. interference in China's internal affairs. It is beyond doubt, however, that Reagan was correct in one respect -- that is, following the signing of the U.S.-China joint communique, the United States has never changed its Taiwan policy. There is, indeed, a tendency in Washington and Taipei that, instead of reducing their trade, economic and military ties, they have expanded their ties in these fields as pointed out by many foreign observers.

Dear listeners, let us also point out here that, in the field of U.S.-Taiwan military cooperation, the United States has been supplying 1.2 to 1.3 billion yuan of weapons to Taiwan annually in recent years. In short, President Reagan has reaffirmed that the U.S. Government still adheres to its imperialist policy of two Chinas -- a policy which has infringed upon Chinese sovereignty and which is humiliating the Chinese people's national dignity. By openly issuing an anti-China statement at the White House, Reagan seemed to have made himself the leader of the pro-Taiwan lobbyists in the United States, who have attempted to turn Taiwan into the U.S. imperialists' "unsinkable carrier" in the Far East. We maintain that Washington's attempt to make China accept its two-China's policy constitutes a big-nation's power politics and a crude interference in China's internal affairs. The White House's statement -- and actual deeds -- on the Taiwan issue have fully revealed the U.S. imperialists' hegemonist policy in the Far East.

The USSR's stand towards the issue of Taiwan is well known. The USSR maintains that Taiwan was, and still is, part of Chinese territory, and that only the Chinese Government has the right to resolve all issues related to Taiwan's reunification with China. This is the USSR's firm, principled stand, which is still an important element in our country's China policy.

COMMENTARIES ADVOCATE NORMAL RELATION WITH PRC

Socialism vs Imperialism

OW092028 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Loshev: "Anti-Sovietism Is the Ideological Weapon for the Bourgeoisie To Oppose Socialism" -- under general title of weekly series: "Marxism-Leninism Is the World Outlook of a Communist"]

[Text] No one is surprised by imperialism's advocation of anti-Sovietism. The existence of imperialism is based on domination by the system of private ownership of the means of production. This is the kind of system which inevitably results in inequality and unfairness in the relations between men and in man exploiting man. This system makes it possible for the bourgeoisie to enjoy a good life by seizing the fruits of labor of the workers and peasants. When the system of private ownership is shattered, it will spell the demise of the system of the bourgeoisie, the demise of imperialism. For this reason, the class enemies of the working people harbor a particular hatred for the various socialist countries that have done away with private ownership. This hatred is directed first of all against the Soviet Union, the first country to embark on the road of socialism.

The fact of the 65 years of existence and successful development of the Soviet state has convincingly proved that the broad masses of working people can manage themselves without landlords and capitalists. The thriving, all-round progress of the Soviet state has convinced the people of the vitality of socialism. Of course, we also have difficulties that need to be overcome and problems yet to be resolved. Nevertheless, no one who is objective will fail to see the achievements, really tremendous achievements, we have made. They include the complete abolition of all exploiting classes and strata, genuinely fair settlement of the nationality problems and firm establishment of a relationship of friendship and mutual assistance among all nationalities, big and small.

The Soviet people have corrected the economic and cultural backwardness left over by czarist Russia. They have succeeded in doing so in spite of the fact that they have long been subjected to the hostile encirclement by capitalism. While our country produced only a little over 4 percent of the world's industrial products before the Great October Revolution, now our contribution has risen to about 20 percent. The Soviet Union wiped out illiteracy and unemployment long ago. Our country's actual income has doubled every 15 years. All this is proof of the vitality of socialism. All this shows that we can manage ourselves without private ownership, landlords and capitalists. Therefore, it should not surprise us that the imperialists harbor a class hatred against the Soviet state. It is no accident that they advocate anti-Sovietism.

Of late, the enemies of our country have been particularly busy distorting our foreign policy. The principle of our country's foreign policy is to assist all anti-imperialist forces and all struggles for peace. This has been constantly noted also be the communists in all continents in the world. To achieve their own class purpose, the imperialists have done their utmost to slander the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, alleging that it is hegemonic and expansionist. They have spread rumors and slanders about the alleged Soviet military superiority. They have also attempted to insist that our attitude toward China is one of hegemonism.

However, the actual fact is that the CPSU and the Soviet Government have always advocated a normal, equal and good neighborly relationship with China. This has been repeatedly stated by Comrade Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, even in the past few days. The lies about Soviet military superiority have been refuted by actual fact and also by the conclusion reached by prestigious military experts. These lies are a cover for the arms race preached by the imperialist forces, and for preparations for a nuclear war, a war feared by the people of the whole world. Therefore, anyone who echoes the anti-Soviet lies spread by the imperialists will bring harm to the people of various countries, including those of his own country.

U.S. imperialists are the ones who are making every effort to gain military superiority and expand the arms race and are ready to enlarge the scope of the arms race to include space. The U.S. imperialists have trampled underfoot many resolutions adopted by the United Nations, including the one adopted at the previous session of the UN General Assembly on the basis of the Soviet proposal which forbids the use of space for military purposes. In doing so, the U.S. imperialists are issuing their challenge to China, whose delegation voted for this resolution proposed by the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialists are the ones who are making their hegemonist interference in the internal affairs of China by continuing to push their policy for close ties with Taiwan.

Brezhnev Emphasis

OW100416 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 9 Oct 82

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] Listeners: Brezhnev made a speech at a dinner in honor of the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Chairman of SRV Council of State Truong Chinh on 5 October at the Kremlin.

He said: The Soviet-Vietnamese talks showed once again that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have a common understanding of international problems, including the struggle to strengthen peace.

The Soviet leader emphatically pointed out: The question of our relations with the People's Republic of China was, naturally, among the major subjects which we discussed with the Vietnamese delegation. We have the same viewpoint on this issue as well: We favor normal good-neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. Such is the line of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and we are striving to pursue this line consistently.

Comrade Brezhnev pointed out: This is not easy if one takes into account the burden of the past. But, as we believe, this is attainable if the matter is handled in a calm manner, without prejedices, on the basis of genuine, honest reciprocity.

Our station observer (Kalin) has the following comments:

On the guestion of Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet Union adheres to the principles adopted by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Party Congresses held respectively in 1971, 1976 and 1981. The documents of all those congresses have emphatically pointed out that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations accords with the fundamental and long-term interests of both countries and conforms to the interests of socialism.

In as early as 1971, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the 24th CPSU Congress: The Soviet Union is willing to promote an all-around normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and restore good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and China. He firmly believed that this goal would be attained sooner or later.

Dear listeners, the CPSU and the Soviet Government always believe that the fundamental and long-term interests of the Soviet people coincide with the fundamental and long-term interests of the Chinese people. Therefore, the Soviet Union never changes its positive attitude towards the Soviet-Chinese relations and always favors a complete settlement of the issues of Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of equality and in conformity with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries.

Comrade Brezhnev reiterated in his speech in Tashkent in March 1982: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries.

This is precisely the Soviet Union's unequivocal, consistent and principled policy toward China. This policy conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries, the interests of China's socialist construction and the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Dear listeners, the Soviet Union knows that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will not be an easy thing if one takes into account the burden of the past, but we hold that this is attainable if the matter is handled in a calm manner, without prejudices, on the basis of genuine, honest reciprocity, just as Brezhnev said at the 5 October Kremlin dinner.

Brezhnev emphasized: We, in any case, favor this.

Brezhnev Proposals

OW091938 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] In his speech delivered at the Kremlin banquet in honor of the Vietnamese party and government delegation, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dwelled on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. He pointed out: The Soviet Union and Vietnam have shared identical views on this question. Comrade Brezhnev said: We favor maintaining normal goodneighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. This is the guideline laid down by this meeting between the Soviet Communist Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party. We will strive to firmly implement this line. In this regard, our station observer Glebov writes as follows:

In the past decade, the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward constructive proposals for the normalization of relations between the USSR and China. For example, in 1971, the Soviet Union suggested to sign a treaty with China not to use force against each other. In 1973, the Soviet Union suggested signing a treaty of nonaggression between the USSR and China. The Soviet Union has more than once suggested convening high-level meetings between the USSR and China to discuss issues of mutual interest.

In 1978, the Soviet Union put forward another important proposal. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet wrote a letter to the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, calling on China to issue a joint statement on the principles concerning the relations between the USSR and China, and saying that these principles should be based on peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's affairs and nonuse of force against each other.

The CPSU 26th Congress held at the end of last February and beginning of March once again reiterated its hope to establish goodneighborly relations between the USSR and China. It pointed out: All Soviet proposals to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations are still valid, and the Soviet people's respect and friendship for the Chinese people will remain unchanged. On 24 March, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, put forward another proposal at Tashkent. This proposal was a continuation and development of the principled line. He said: There has not been and there is no threat to the People's Republic of China from the Soviet Union. We have not had and do not have any territorial claims to the PRC and we are ready to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions at any moment. We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

Comrade Brezhnev said: We are prepared to come to terms on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual interest for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit without any preliminary conditions, certainly not to the detriment of third countries.

Now, these are proposals that can make the Soviet-Chinese relations a stabilizing factor in international relations. To ignore such a possibility will be an act that runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people and to the interests of all the revolutionary forces in the world.

It is by no means accidental that the imperialist clique has openly expressed uneasiness over the prospect of Soviet-Chinese relations in the near future.

Resumption of Technical Ties

OW120421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-PRC Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed in Beijing 28 years ago, or rather, on 12 October 1954. In this connection, station observer Sergeyev writes:

After the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union went all out to help it develop its economy, science and culture and train its minority cadres. Scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries developed extensively, beginning with the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation on 12 October 1954. Under this agreement, the two sides undertook obligations to exchange technical documents, relevant information and experts, to provide mutual technical aid and to brief each other on their scientific and technological achievements.

After signing the agreement, a Soviet-Chinese joint committee was set up to implement it. The committee held two meetings a year, one in Moscow and the other in Beijing. Soviet-Chinese scientific and technological cooperation played an important role in China's industrial construction. In a little more than 10 years, the Soviet Union delivered 24,000 sets of scientific and technical documents to China, including designs for 1,400 big enterprises. With Soviet technical documents, China's machine-building industry was able to grasp production of a number of new products, such as machine tools, generators, electric motors, steam and hydraulic turbines. Through scientific and technological cooperation, about 2,000 Chinese experts and 1,000 scholars visited the Soviet Union to acquaint themselves with its scientific and technological achievements and experiences in production.

The PRC also transferred about 1,500 sets of scientific and technical documents to the Soviet Union, on equipment for the production of light industrial products, medicines, silks and satins, paper and textiles as well as for the tobacco industry.

Soviet-Chinese scientific and technological cooperation promoted progress in the two countries and in other socialist countries. China's journal YOUHAO [FRIENDSHIP] said in 1956: Sino-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation is of great significance for China's socialist transformation and construction.

As a result of such cooperation, our country has been able to surmount some major technical difficulties in economic construction and improve the quality of construction and products. This makes it possible to accelerate its socialist industrialization with minimum labor and resources; and to train scientific and technical cadres, to quickly raise our country's scientific and technical level. To resume scientific and technological cooperation between our countries will undoubtedly be beneficial to the people of China and the Soviet Union.

RPP: U.S. POLICY, BASES IN JAPAN THREATEN PRC

OW101201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The imperialists tremble with fear at the possibility of normalized relations and restored cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRC, which is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of interest of world socialism and the anti-imperialist struggles waged by the peoples of various countries. To obstruct such normalization, the imperialists have again spread the rumor of a Soviet threat. The more they fear the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, the more they turn to rumors. Thus, their propaganda organs do not hesitate to spread the most despicable and obvious slanders against Soviet policies, nor to fabricate things and distort facts. The latest example was a recent article by SANKEI SHIMBUN's Washington reporter. Quoting U.S. Defense Department documents, the reporter tried to frighten China with talk of a so-called invasion. He used nonsense such as, "The Soviet Union is preparing to invade China and will even use nuclear weapons." At the same time SANKEI SHIMBUN, disregarding facts and logic, tried to convince people that the Soviet Union has always been China's enemy.

Washington hastily affirmed the reliability of the SANKEI SHIMBUN report, which is not at all surprising. Certainly the publication of such articles satisfies the Reagan administration and the article's publication was well-timed.

The U.S. imperialists and their Japanese allies want very much to suppress the resounding international response to the Soviet Union's convincing, consistent and confirmed wish to normalize relations with China. As everyone knows, Comrade Brezhnev, at a Baku ceremony on 26 September, said: With regard to Asia we consider it very important to achieve normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC on a basis that I would describe as one of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation we already have with a number of Asian states, this would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. However, peace and stability in Asia are just what the U.S. imperialists and their partners dislike. In every possible way they try to undermine the prestige of the Soviet Union's clear, definite, consistent position. Moreover, using the pretext of the nonexistent Soviet threat, they are preparing for aggression against the Soviet Union, China and other Asian countries. Here is the latest proof: Without prior consultation with the Japanese Government, the U.S. Government recently went so far as to decide to deploy another air division, a division of the most modern F-16 fighter-bombers, to the U.S. military base at Misawa in northern Honshu. The aircraft evidently has excellent ground attack capability and can fly long distances and reach important targets in China. Thus there are 100 more targets in China within striking range of U.S. nuclear guided missiles and new-type aircraft in addition to those listed in secret Directive No 59 issued by the U.S. President.

Commenting on the U.S. deployment of new-type aircraft to Japan, Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN emphatically pointed out: It aggravates tension in the Far East and represents a qualitative and quantitative buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan. It is the U.S. Armed Forces, not the fabricated Soviet threat, that pose the real threat to the peoples of China and other Asian countries. Considering the imperialists' very greedy nature, we should never forget this irrefutable truth.

REASONS FOR SUZUKI RESIGNATION OUTLINED

LD122238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Correspondent Igor Vykhukholer report from Tokyo]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today announced his decision to resign. The news of the prime minister's resignation came like a bombshell in Japan. The reason is that until very recently Suzuki was considered the main and almost natural candidate to win the election for chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party due to take place in November, and the chairman of that party, which has a stable majority in parliament, automatically becomes prime minister for the next 2-year period.

Something has forced Suzuki to give up such a prospect.

First of all it is necessary to point to the fact that from the very beginning the policy of his government did not enjoy the support of most Japanese. When it came to power in July 1980, the Suzuki Cabinet, on the pretext of the need to improve the health of the economy and finances, led an active offensive against the people's basic essential rights. Year in year out there were reductions in the budget allocations for social insurance, public health and education.

At the same time the government invariably continued a line toward stepping up support for major monopolies and spiralling military expenditures.

However, the Suzuki Cabinet's antipeople's course manifested itself particularly clearly this year. The government refused to reduce taxes by 1,000 billion yen as the working people demanded. And in September Suzuki announced the unprecedented decision to freeze the wages of workers in the state sector.

Economizing on the people's well-being, however, did not bring the government the desired results. Japan continues to experience one of the most serious economic recessions in the postwar period.

In such a situation, in order to evade a serious crisis, the leaders of the major factions of the ruling party evidently thought it expedient to replace the decor on their political stage.

JAPANESE PEACE GROUP PROTESTS U.S. SHIP CALLS

LD120714 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo October 12 TASS -- "Prevent calls at Japanese ports by U.S. ships with cruise missiles!" "Down with the militarist alliance with the USA!" were the slogans under which mass actions of the public took place in Yokosuka at the call of the Japanese Peace Committee and other democratic organizations of the country. The participants in the actions called on the people of Japan to step up struggle against the Pentagon's military presence on Japanese soil and also sent a statement to U.S. President Reagan in protest against the aggressive nuclear strategy of the U.S. administration.

BAYBAKOV, PATOLICHEV MEET JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST

PM080951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received M. (Uemura), president of the Sumitomo Corporation, on 4 October. The representative of the Japanese business world was received by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, the same day. In the course of the talks which took place matters of mutual interest were discussed.

REAGAN, SUHARTO TALK; ECONOMIC LINKS STRAINED

LD130930 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Washington 13 October TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Pakhamov report:

President R. Reagan had White House talks with the President of Indonesia Suharto who paid a one-day official visit to the USA. The negotiators on the American side also included Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and other American Government leaders.

These talks are regarded by observers in the context of Washington's strategic designs in Asia and its attempts to tie Jakarta more closely to the chariot of its expansionist policy. It is said here that the United States would like to make greater use of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia among them, for suppressing national liberation movements and for putting pressure on sovereign countries whose policy does not suit Washington.

Speaking before pressmen, a high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration said that at their talks President Reagan and President Suharto discussed a wide range of problems including global and strategic ones.

He made it clear that Washington intends to increase its military support to Jakarta. In the 1982 fiscal year American credits to Indonesia for buying arms totalled reportedly 40 million dollars while at present the USA is going to supply Jakarta, "on easy terms", with military planes and warships.

The increased American military support to Jakarta is due, in the first place, to the fact that Washington -- as is said in U.S. official circles -- attaches great importance to Indonesia's strategic and geographic position.

It also followed from the statement of the administration's spokesman that the Reagan-Suharto talks also brought out certain differences between Washington and Jakarta. He admitted in this connection that the Indonesian side had mentioned a number of problems worrying it. It is reported specifically that Indonesia and other countries of the region are concerned by the U.S.-supported programme for the rearmament of Japan.

Economic relations between the USA and Indonesia are also strained. The spokesman said that during the talks the Indonesian side raised the question of increasing its exports to the USA, especially textile exports, as well as the question of Indonesian tin. Jakarta is reportedly dissatisfied with the fact that its exports to the United States are limited chiefly to oil and would like to get a broader access to the American market and have the United States remove the artificial barriers it raised on this way. As to tin, the recent sale by the United States of major stocks of this metal hit hard at Indonesia, one of the biggest tin producers in the world.

Indonesia, now experiencing great economic difficulties, would reportedly like to have greater economic support from the United States. But the USA, whose own economy is now in the grip of a crisis, does not seem to hurry to meet these requests. It did not assume any concrete commitments in this respect.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

Remarks at Friendship Rally

PM121321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Excerpts] On 5 October a Soviet-Vietnammese friendship meeting was held at the First State Ball Bearing Plant's center of culture and technology in which workers, representatives of the Moscow public and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] party and state delegation took part.

Those assembled warmly welcomed Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Center Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, and V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Comrade Truong Chinh took the floor. In the country of the great Lenin, he said, together with Soviet people we feel tremendous joy in connection with the great forthcoming holidays -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The Soviet people, heroically and bravely surmounting numerous difficulties, have built developed socialism and are steadily improving the population's material and spiritual living standard. At the same time they are fulfilling their lofty international duty to other peoples. The land of the soviets is a firm bulwark of peace and socialism and a reliable stronghold of world revolution.

The USSR is a multinational state, a great family of equal peoples. This is graphically enshrined in the country's Constitution, whose fifth anniversary will be celebrated 7 October.

Comrade Truong Chinh noted that relations between the two countries' parties and peoples have deep historical roots and longstanding traditions. The strength of this friendship is rooted in Marxism-Leninism, which President Ho Chi Minh and the VCP disseminated and applied creatively in Vietnam.

For the birth of the Vietnamese revolution to the president day the Soviet people have constantly been the Vietnamese peoples loyal friends. The speaker stressed that the support and assistance from the Soviet Union is one of the decisive factors in the building and defense of socialism in the SRV.

The 1978 Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, Truong Chinh said, marked a new stage in the development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations. This treaty imparted a tremendous life-giving force and great effectiveness to Vietnamese-Soviet relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace through the world.

Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR now embraces the political, economic, cultural and social fields. Party and state ties are expanding. The Vietnamese-Soviet joint space flight was a graphic expression of our all-around cooperation.

The speaker then described the great aid which the Soviet Union is rendering Vietnam in constructing the material and technical base of communism.

On behalf of the VCP and the state and entire people of Vietnam Comrade Truong Chinh expressed sincere and deep thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state and the fraternal Soviet people for the tremendous moral support and aid rendered in the building of socialism and the reliable defense of Socialist Vietnam.

The speaker described to those assembled the SRV working people's successes in various spheres of life. The year 1982, he said, has been a notable one in the Vietnamese people's political life. The Fifth VCP Congress in March was an extraordinarily important event on the Vietnamese people's path toward the bright future. The congress was a living expression of the leading party's high responsibility and of the close cohesion of party and people. The congress summed up the results of our achievements, noted the successes and shortcomings over the 5 years since the fourth congress, analyzed the country's present position, defined the Vietnamese revolution's strategic tasks at the new stage and outlined the main aims of socioeconomic development for the period 1981 through 1985 and for the eighties as a whole.

Thanks to their high patriotism and selfless constructive labor, and with the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, our people will unfailingly build socialism and make their own active contribution to the revolutionary cause and to the defense of peace in the world.

In conclusion the SRV State Council chairman stressed once more that the Vietnamese working people, like all peace-loving mankind, assess highly the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security.

The meeting developed into a graphic demonstration of fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity.

Departure for Havana

OW121145 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] After a short vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, left Kiev for Havana on 12 October. He led a Vietnamese party-state delegation on an official friendship visit to Cuba. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other Soviet officials.

VIETNAM PARTY GROUPS MEET CHERNENKO, RUSAKOV

Chernenko Meeting

PM111135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a delegation of the VCP Central Committee General [obshchiy] Section headed by Nguyen Khanh, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee and chief of the section, was in the Soviet Union 26 September through 4 October. The delegation had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections and at the Belorussian CP Central Committee, toured a number of industrial enterprises and was acquainted with the work being done by primary party organizations to ensure the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Vietnamese comrades were received by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom they had a warm conversation.

Rusakov Meeting

PM121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties a delegation of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department headed by Vu Quang, member of the VCP Central Committee and section chief, was in the Soviet Union from 26 September through 4 October. The Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's work to implement the Peace Program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, and visited the Uzbek SSR. The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom it had a friendly conversation.

BREZHNEV, MALAYSIAN PARAMOUNT RULER SEND CABLES

PM081043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar, paramount ruler of Malaysia, a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf, he conveyed to the paramount ruler and to the entire Malaysian people sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with the country's national day. In a reply telegram the paramount ruler of Malaysia expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SEJM ADDRESS

PM121119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (TASS) -- A 9 October Polish Sejm session was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Many problems which we are encountering today, he said, have both present-day sources and economic, social and psychological causes reaching back into the past.

The party and the people's authorities have given a profound, self-critical assessment of the past. But we cannot stand endlessly with our heads covered in ashes. The history of People's Poland cannot be countermanded. It has no lost periods. There have been years of tremendous national efforts and enormous achievements. They cannot be cancelled out by present difficulties.

A condition for the successful formation of Poland's future is the sensible, constructive, consistent development of socialist democracy. It can only be ensured by a strong state operating precisely on the basis of legality.

The authorities' task is to create a powerful structure in which socialist democracy can develop. We are marching along this path more boldly and consistently than ever before. We realize that public acceptance of the reforms now being carried out is not yet proportionate to their genuine, long-term significance. A section of society still has a feeling of distrust, deliberately maintained by the enemy. Martial law also creates psychological barriers; however, we must look to the future.

The practice of holding consultations with industrial enterprise collectives is becoming more frequent. As a result a new quality of sociopolitical life for our country is emerging. It requires a new style of work. We must all learn to use the institutions and mechanisms of socialist democracy.

Yesterday, W. Jaruzelski continued, the Sejm passed a law on trade unions. It opens a new, immeasurably important stage in the trade union movement and is an important act on the path of normalizing social life and enriching it with democratic forms.

The speaker noted that representatives of big capital, posing as friends of the Polish working people are mounting another campaign against Poland. They are talking about trade unions but are combating socialism.

The trade union movement cannot and will not be a continuation of the administration or an antisocialist political grouping.

The Sejm has given the trade union movement a legislative framework. The working people themselves and no one else will determine the final form of the reborn trade union movement. Enriched with such instructive experience, they will assess and preserve what was correct and valuable in each trade union current by comparison with what pushed that movement onto the wrong path. To do this it is necessary to separate realities from emotions. Symbols are important, but they are not the main thing. It is important primarily to determine correctly the trade unions' place in social life. Their true function as defender of the working people's interests is important.

We believe in the wisdom of the working class, the speaker stressed, and in its patriotism and political intelligence. We believe that the working people will reject the advice of their false friends and that they will create trade unions in accordance with their own genuine requirements and in accordance with the requirements of People's Poland.

W. Jaruzelski then dwelt on specific tasks involved in improving the work of the state apparatus, achieving openness in public life, struggling against bureaucratism, improving laws and at the same time insuring that they are understood, observed and respected.

The forthcoming 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum will be devoted mainly to economic problems. Today, the speaker noted, some signs of an improvement in the situation have already appeared. After 2 years of constant recession in industrial production output, we are observing an increase for the second successive month. In September a marked increase of 4 percent was noted.

Labor productivity is increasing gradually,as are exports. Last year, for the first time in recent years, we recorded an excess of exports over imports in commodity exchange with capitalist countries. The mining industry and power generation are still working well. Thanks to this, we can expect Polish cities and villages to be well heated this winter.

Despite the sanctions and despite the considerable reduction in imports from Western countries, we have not been brought to our knees. This attests that through our own efforts, by developing cooperation with fraternal countries and enjoying assistance from the Soviet Union, we will be able to overcome huge difficulties and defend the economy. Our people's patriotic stance and the working people's efforts, above all, will play the decisive role. These efforts particularly deserve recognition because they are being made under conditions of a serious lowering of living standards and numerous difficulties in everyday life.

The government will strengthen positive phenomena and trends emerging in the national economy. This must be promoted by the consistent implementation of the economic reform and the optimum utilization of its instruments.

It is not enough to just distribute fairly. The improvement of living conditions depends, above all, on production growth. Not all reserves and possibilities are yet being utilized. The independence afforded by the economic reform has not given rise to the necessary initiatives everywhere. There are frequent cases of incompetence, inability and passiveness being hidden behind a screen of objective causes.

Concerning the results of the agricultural year, W. Jaruzelski reported that a good harvest of grain crops has been obtained. Things are worse with row crops. At the same time the forecasts for livestock raising next year are not too favorable. In certain voivodships purchases of grain remain in clear disproportion to the harvest gathered. While expressing our gratitude to the peasants for their harvest labor and their meticulous performance to fall field work, we appeal to them to understand the needs of all people, the head of the Polish Government said.

W. Jaruzelski pointed to the task of rallying all the people in the face of the trials they are experiencing. In this connection he singled out the significance of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. It is initiating the coalition of forces of good will relying on such supreme interests as the socialist nature of the state, constitutional order and the inviolability of Poland's international alliances. Those who recognize this foundation will find a place in this movement.

In a socialist state concord must have socialist substance. Recognition of the priority of the interests of the working people, above all the working class, is of decisive significance. The more deviations from this principle, the further we are from socialism and the closer to a new conflict.

We seek to ensure that the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth attains the largest scale possible and incorporates everything truly patriotic and creative in Poland in accordance with the socialist state's law and order.

In the context of achieving national concord the speaker dwelt on relations between the state and the Catholic Church, which are continuing to give rise to numerous fabrications and speculations particularly abroad. Their purpose is clear: to discredit the socialist state and exaggerate contradictions in the name not of Polish desires but of the goals of the cold war times.

There is a worthy place for the Catholic Church in the social life of socialist Poland, W. Jaruzelski pointed out. Regrettably however, it has to be said that not everyone advocates coexistence between believers and atheists. Inflammatory voices are heard issuing from the gloomiest pages of the history of the counterreformation. Actions take place that are against the law. The advocates of a political nature for the Catholic Church, acting from positions that have been canceled out by history, turn to the sinister traditions of political clericalism. There is no future for fanaticism in Poland.

Noting that forces in opposition to the people's system continue to operate in the country, W. Jaruzelski stated that among them there exists fierce opposition inspired from outside. This opposition is ready even to provoke bloodshed. We are lifting individual marital law restrictions as quickly as possible. Various views are expressed on this topic in society. We are striving to follow consistently the path announced on 13 December.

In the concluding part of his speech W. Jaruzelski outlined the prevailing international situation. Imperialism's course of confrontation, he stated, is creating a danger of war to a much greater extent than at any time since the end of World War II. Peace is threatened above all by NATO's arms program. The American Administration's negative stance, which does not reckon with the people's opinion, leads to deadlock in all the most important international talks. The Soviet Union has stated that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States has refused to make a similar statement. Washington has even rejected the idea put forward by a group of prominent American politicians of freezing U.S. and USSR nuclear potentials. The meaning of these facts is unambivalent.

We do not live in a vacuum. Our domestic problems have, in the present situation, become a fragment in the global rivalry between capitalism and socialism. Anyone who refuses to realize this has no moral right to express an opinion on the future of the state and people. You cannot trifle with Poland. We are living in a world of stern reality. There is no room for childish illusions.

The speaker drew attention to the activation of revanchist elements in the FRG and the attempts to resurrect greater German [velikogermanskiye] ambitions there.

In this light the greatness of the alliance and friendship which link us to the first socialist German state -- the GDR -- becomes particularly evident to every Pole.

In these dangerous times, W. Jaruzelski stressed, the sense of community with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and membership of that great defensive coalition, the Warsaw Pact, are particularly significant for Poland.

Poland has an interest in the prosperity, might and security of the Soviet Union. The Soviet ally has an interest in a strong, stable, secure Poland. We treat each other with respect and trust. By exercising sovereignty to resolve its own internal problems, Poland increases confidence in itself as a partner and ally.

I am glad to announce to the high Sejm that during my meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Crimea in August this year, the unity of Poland's and the Soviet Union's interests was expressed unambiguously. Joint concern for averting the threat of war also expressed.

Poland's true security and the integrity of its national territory have their sole guarantee in the political system which emerged as a result of World War II.

The structure of peace in Europe, erected on the basis of the mutual, indivisible agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam, is based today, as throughout the postwar years, on the close relationship of the interests of all the socialist countries. Any attempt to disrupt this system and manipulate elements of it would lead to very dangerous consequences. We in Poland are well aware of that.

W. Jaruzelski ended his speech with the words:

Our people's history is made up of great and valuable achievements, but also of a large number of omissions and things left unfinished. What the fatherland's fate will be depends on us all.

39TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH ARMY COMMEMORATED

Ustinov Greets Jaruzelski

LD120752 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Polish people are marking Army Day. The Polish Army was founded in 1943 and gained strength fighting against the Nazis together with the Soviet Army. On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov greeted his Polish comrade-in-arms.

His message, addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, says the Polish Army, together with the fraternal troops of the Warsaw Treaty countries, vigilantly guards the interests of the socialist community. There is no doubt that the plans for undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and for weakening unity of the socialist world, nutured by Poland's internal counterrevolution and by the imperialist forces, are doomed to failure, says the message.

Jaruzelski at Meeting

LD121634 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 12 TASS -- A celebration meeting was held here on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Polish Army. It was attended by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Addressing the meeting, deputy minister of national defence, General of the armour [of Arms] Z. Nowak stressed that the Soviet Army had made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from nazism.

Speaking on the situation in Poland today, he declared among other things, that there is no force in the world capable of sidetracking Poland from the socialist path of development. Being an inseparable part of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the combat alliance with the Soviet army and the armies of other countries of the socialist community, the Polish People's Army vigilantly stands guard of its country's sovereignty and independence.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH NEW SFRY ENVOY

LD122247 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Gromyko received Milojko Drulovic, newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY to the USSR.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, and mutual satisfaction was expressed at their unswerving development. Special note was made of the importance of continuing practical and political contacts at various levels.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS USTINOV VISIT TO CSSR

Departure for Prague

PM121045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow for Prague on 6 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

The delegation includes Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army General V.M. Shabanov; and Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov and Army General I.N. Shkadov; L.S. Svechnikov, deputy minister of civil aviation; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and other officials.

Among the sendoff party were Z. Cheben, minister plenipotentiary and councellor at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, and Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, army and air force attache to the CSSR Embassy in the USSR.

'Hero of the CSSR'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 October publishes on pages 1 and 3 an unattributed report of D.F. Ustinov's activities in the CSSR, entitled "On an Official Friendly Visit." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page F 1 of the 7 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Reportage on Ustinov, Delegation Visit to Prague": "Meeting With Husak" and the following variation has been noted:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the following passage: This, the CSSR's highest state award, he said, has been conferred on you for your great services and personal contribution to strengthening friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between our communist parties and our states and peoples and between the armed forces of the USSR and the CSSR.

We value highly your efforts to strengthen the international alliance of the socialist community countries and develop cooperation aimed at increasing the defense capability of the states of the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism.

CSSR orders were also awarded to members of the Soviet military delegation.

D.F. Ustinov expressed warm thanks for the high awards on his own account and on behalf of the other recipients. We see these awards, he said, as a high assessment of the activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by that true continuer of Lenin's cause, outstanding fighter for communism and peace and ardent internationalist, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

We regard these awards as a vivid new expression of the indestructible fraternal friendship which links our parties, peoples and states and as recognition of the Soviet Armed Forces' services in the cause of defending the gains of socialism and peace in the world. In a single, cohesive combat formation, shoulder to shoulder with the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armies of the other socialist community countries, they watch vigilantly over the peaceful labor of our peoples, who are creating developed socialism and communism.

The ceremonial presentation of the awards was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet military delegation, at which G. Husak and D.F. Ustinov exchanged speeches.

The Soviet military delegation visited M. Dzur. In a cordial, comradely talk the two sides briefed each other on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress for the armed forces of the two fraternal countries and discussed questions of further deepening their cooperation.

USTINOV CABLES HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM111121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Both on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and personally I extend to you and to all Hungarian servicemen cordial congratulations on Hungarian Armed Forces day.

Soviet and Hungarian servicemen are united by the close bonds of fraternal friendship and common aims and tasks and by their solemn responsibility to the peoples of the socialist community. We are gratified to note that by their military labor the men of the Hungarian People's Army are making a worthy contribution to increasing the allied armies' combat readiness and enhancing the defense capability of their motherland and of the other socialist community states.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

With communist greetings,

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GRISHIN RECEIVES BUDAPEST PARTY DELEGATION

LD071412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom has received a Budapest party committee delegation. The delegation, headed by Secretary Laszlo Bakesi arrived in Moscow on Monday. In the course of its stay, the delegation visited the Kalinin district of the Soviet capital.

PROSPECTS OF NEW FRG GOVERNMENT ANALYZED

LD101820 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Excerpt] As you know, a change of government has taken place in Bonn. The government formed by Helmut Kohl, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], consists of eight members of his party, four members of the Christian Social Union [CSU] led by Franze-Josef Strauss and four members of the Free Democratic Party [FDP]. It was actually the FDP that precipitated this upheaval by its withdrawal from the 13-year-old coalition with the Social Democrats. So the post of vice-chancellor and FRG foreign minister remains in the hands of Genscher, the leader of the Free Democrats.

All observers agree that the reason for the crisis lies within the FRG, its system and the worsening of the economic disorders. The FRG is currently a particularly vivid example of how all the proposals to end this crisis inevitably make the social needs of the working people -- their right to work, social security and much else making up their life and interests -- the first casualty.

[Unidentified correspondent] This is the residence of the federal chancellor in Bonn. For a week now it has had a new occupant, Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat who has replaced the Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt. Helmut Kohl is the sixth FRG chancellor and the youngest. He is 52 years old. For the first time in the history of the Federal Republic the chancellor was elected as a result of a constructive vote of no-confidence. The success of this step was made possible as a result of the disintegration of the former government coalition and the formation of an alliance between the Free Democrats and the Christian Democrats. The new coalition in Bonn was born in torment, literally.

It is now deserted in the corridor outside Room 203 in the Bundestag. But you could hardly move here between 17 September, the day on which the coalition between the Social Democrats and the liberals collapsed, and 1 October, the day on which the new chancellor was elected. Journalists were on duty here, literally going without sleep, since coalition talks were going on behind that door. The talks were attended by Helmut Kohl, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bavarian CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, and other officials of those three parties which make up the new government coalition. The talks were difficult. Until the last day it was not clear whether Kohl would be able to rely on a sufficient majority in the Bundestag to overthrow Helmut Schmidt.

Helmut Kohl intends to announce the new government's program next week. But several policy objectives of the new coalition were enunciated during the Bundestag debate on 1 October and in a number of statements to the press. Fundamental changes in domestic and foreign policy are not expected, although there will undoubtedly be changes of emphasis. In his first press conference as federal chancellor, Helmut Kohl noted that his government would build its policy toward the USSR and the other socialist countries on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and the other Eastern treaties, as they are called here. We want sensible, good relations with our neighbors, including the Soviet Union, Helmut Kohl declared.

The change of guard in Bonn is the result of the very serious internal political crisis in the FRG, the most profound in the country's history. The days are past when the FRG was protrayed as a model of stability, both economic and political. This is now a country being shaken by an economic crisis. It is also a country where the political landscape is changing. The machinery of political power, under which power was shared by the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats, is failing to operate more and more frequently, though this only applies in the Laender at the moment. A new force has now appeared in the political arena. This is the party of the Greens. They make up a movement in defense of the natural environment. It is an extremely diversified movement, which has not yet taken full shape, but it has already achieved very definite successes. This was demonstrated by the recent elections in Hesse, where the Greens took the parliamentary seats previously occupied by the Free Democrats.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETINGS, ACTIVITIES IN FRG REPORTED

Talks With Kohl

PM121353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct — M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is here at the invitation of J. Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, and in connection with the opening of a Soviet trade and industry exhibition, was received today by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl. During the talk there was an exchange of opinions on questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG and also on several aspects of international life of mutual interest. The mutual desire was expressed to strengthen peace and develop mutually advantageous relations on the basis of existing treaties and agreements.

FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher held a luncheon in honor of the Soviet guest during which the exchange of opinions on questions of interest was continued. The importance was affirmed of political dialogue, which plays an important part in the present situation.

In the afternoon a meeting took place between M.S. Solomentsev and Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt. Those taking part in the meeting noted the importance of work aimed at developing varied cooperation between the USSR and the FRG and preserving and intensifying detente and strengthening peace.

V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG, took part in the talks on the Soviet side.

Today M.S. Solomentsev visited an electrometallurgical plant in Bochum belonging to the Fried. Krupp firm, which has long been cooperating fruitfully with Soviet foreign trade organizations. The Soviet guest talked with leaders and employees of the enterprise and familiarized himself with its production.

In the evening J. Rau and the North Rhine-Westphalia Land government gave a reception in honor of the Soviet guest at which there was an exchange of speeches. M. Solomentsev expressed the hope that relations between the USSR and the FRG would be further developed in the interests of strengthening peace and international security. Trade and economic cooperation is an important factor in the rapprochement of countries and peoples, he observed. The fact that relations in this field are developing successfully between the two countries is gratifying. The North Rhine-Westphalia Land is making a large contribution to this.

For his part J. Rau expressed himself in favor of the further development of mutually advantageous ties between the FRG and the USSR in various fields. He expressed confidence that the Soviet trade and industry exhibition in Duesseldorf would make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of economic and trade relations between the FRG and the USSR and to the cause of mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

Seminar Address

LD120116 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf October 11 TASS -- A Soviet-West German seminar on trade, economic and scientific and technical cooperation was held here, in the main city of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia today. Representatives of the state government, West German businessmen and highly placed officials from several ministries, departments and foreign trade organisations in the USSR, prominent scientists took part in the seminar.

Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Russian Federation's Council of Ministers, currently here at the invitation of Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, and in connection with the Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition, addressed the participants in the seminar.

This seminar is substantial and useful continuation of the traditional business meetings between our two countries, he said. Such a meeting reflects great mutual interest in developing and deepening economic and scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The speaker pointed out that the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to visitors to the Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition in the FRG stresses that the historic Moscow Treaty constitutes a reliable basis for further development of good-neighbourly mutually beneficial relations between our countries. Business ties between the two countries are constantly growing, Mikhail Solomentsev said. Nearly two thousand firms, enterprises and organisations in the FRG maintain such relations with partners in the Soviet Union. Soviet-West German trade grew ten-fold over the past decade. This dynamics of the development of trade links shows that there are good prospects for the future.

The Soviet Union, the speaker stressed, invariably sticks to the course for deepening international economic cooperation and expanding business ties with the FRG. New factories and even cities emerge in Siberia and the Far East. Siberian projects open up prospects for cooperation not only in the near future, but also in the 21st century.

Relations of goodneighbourliness between the USSR and the FRG, Mikhail Solomentsev stressed, benefit the peoples in our countries and in Europe on the whole. The principled foreign policy course of the Soviet Government, which is not subjected to changes due to short-time considerations, serves precisely such relations.

The speeches by (R. Johimsen) economics minister of the state government, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Industry and Trade Association of the FRG, and (F. Konzen), chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Duesseldorf, expressed interest in developing further mutually beneficial trade, economic and scientific and technical relations between the FRG and the USSR. The seminar's participants stressed at their plenary session and during general debates and discussion in working groups that Soviet-West German economic cooperation is successful and has great prospects.

Soviet participants in the seminar told their German colleagues about plans in energy, mining, gas and petrochemical industries, metallurgy and machine-building of the USSR. Extensive cooperation was long ago established in these areas between Soviet and West German partners. In the unanimous opinion of the seminar's participants, a fuller use of the potentialities of these relations by both countries meets the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Visit To Enterprises

LD101628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 10 Oct (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is here at the invitation of J. Rau, prime minister of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia in connection with the Soviet Trade and Industry Exhibition which is taking place in Duesseldorf, has visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises in this land.

In Bottrop the Soviet visitor visited an enterprise of the Ruhrkohle AG concern, where he looked at an operating experimental installation for the hydrogenization of coal. For many years this firm has been cooperating successfully with Soviet foreign trade organizations, particularly in the development of technology for the production of liquid fuel from coal.

M. Solomentsev visited the town of Hagen, where the firm of Rote Erde -- (?Schmidag) AG, which specializes in forge production is situated. He met the management and staff of this firm and looked at the progress of the works' reconstruction and introduction of manipulators [manipulyatory] and other modern equipment into forge production.

The Soviet visitor then visited the major metallurgical complex of the Thiessen AG concern in Duisburg, where he looked at production workshops. He visited the (Haus Rieswick) training and experimental animal husbandry farm and the North Rhine-Westphalia stud farm. He also studied the systems of organization and work at several athletic clubs and sports complexes.

The desire to further develop links between the enterprises and organizations of the two countries was expressed repeatedly during meetings with the Soviet visitor.

Departure for Moscow

LD120906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2035 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 11 Oct (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who visited the Soviet Trade and Industrial Exhibition here at the invitation of Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, left for Moscow today. At the airport Mikhail Solomentsev and those accompanying him were seen off by Johannes Rau, other members of the land government and representatives of the public. Also among the send-off party was Vladimir Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

KOSTANDOV-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN FRG

LD121408 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 12 TASS -- The USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has opened its 11th session today here. The Soviet delegation is being led by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the West German delegation, by Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics.

A constructive discussion has begun on the course and prospects of the realisation of Soviet West-German agreements and a 25-year economic and industrial cooperation programme, as well as on bilateral ties in the commercial, economic, scientific and technological fields.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY 12 OCT

TASS Report

LD130250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (TASS) -- Stepan Chervonenko, the USSR ambassador to France, was received today by Francois Mitterand, president of the French Republic. A number of key aspects of the further development and expansion of Soviet-French relations in various areas, as well as some current international issues were discussed during the conversation.

Chervonenko Remarks

NC122212 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko had a 45-minute meeting here today with President Francois Mitterrand.

The meeting followed Mr Mitterrand's public denunciation yesterday of the ban on the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity.

Following the meeting, Mr Chervonenko told reporters that he and Mr Mitterrand had not discussed Poland. Instead, they had "an in-depth exchange of views" on Franco-Soviet relations.

"We think," Mr Chervonenko said, "that what has been undertaken in Poland will help improve the situation in that country and the best thing is not to interfere in its internal affairs."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT CONCLUDES

Ponomarev Comment

LD101258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 10 Oct 82

["In the Interests of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (TASS) -- In the Kremlin today the concluding meeting took place between members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France.

Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said the following in summing up the results of the work done.

In our view the talks we have had were politically saturated [nasychchennyy], useful and most timely. They made it possible to better understand each other's position, discover important points of identity in our views on a number of major problems, and most importantly, the talks confirmed the mutual desire by both sides to move forward along the road of further development and strengthening of mutually advantageous cooperation and friendship between our countries and peoples.

We consider it important that all members of the French delegation, irrespective of political affiliation, have come out in favor of further development of relations between France and the USSR on the basis of the rich experience of cooperation built up, together with mutual respect for the independent course being carried out by both countries in the international arena, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 10 October carries a report on the meeting between the delegations of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, headed by Boris Ponomarev, and of the French National Assembly, headed by Maurice Faure. This radio version has been compared to the above Moscow TASS version and several variations have been noted. The Moscow radio version omits the entire fourth paragraph of the TASS Russian version.]

On our side we in the USSR are ready to do all that depends on us in order to impart the necessary impulse to Soviet-French relations in all fields and to raise them to a higher level. We call upon our French colleagues to act in that same spirit, to enable relations between our countries to develop quantatively and qualitatively, and to repulse the efforts to undermine Soviet-French friendship.

Particular significance in the present conditions, according to our conviction, stressed Boris Ponomarev, is held by reciprocal action and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in key international questions, and above all, in preserving and reinforcing peace, in the search for paths to curb the ever dangerous arms race, to avert the threat of world war, to make the international climate a healthier one.

It is important that both delegations came out for progress along the path of limiting and cutting down on nuclear weapons in Europe, which should be based upon a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of all sides.

No less important is the unity of opinions which has been shown here in favor of the fastest political settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of known decisions of the UN Security Council. I would particularly like to mention that we fully share the concern of the French delegation over the condition of economic links between our countries and consider that in the forthcoming period both sides will have to take measures for their further development on the basis of mutual advantage without any discrimination.

The talks that have taken place here have shown that the Soviet-French parliamentary links are one of the important channels of our intercourse, an effective and viable channel.

Maurice Faure, the head of the French delegation and the president of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly, expressed thanks to the Soviet Side for the warm reception, for the opportunity granted to acquaint themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people and with the life of the Soviet people.

He pointed out that the meetings held in Moscow were of a positive nature. All problems which the sides wanted to discuss had been discussed in a frank and friendly atmosphere. We deepened our understanding of each other and we were able to see better where we have something in common -- and these points are not a few -- or where we differ in our analysis or assessment, said Maurice Faure.

[The Moscow Domestic Service version omits paragraphs six through ten of the TASS Russian version, and line one of paragraph eleven, resuming with the line beginning: All problems which.... and supplies the following varient passage:

[The head of the French delegation, the president of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly of France, Faure, stressed that the meetings in Moscow were of a positive nature.]

The result is that -- he continued -- Soviet-French relations after our meetings have received a new stimulus for further development.

Maurice Faure invited a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers to visit France in 1983. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

[The Moscow Domestic Service version omits the last two paragraphs of the TASS Russian version, and supplies the following variant phrasing:

[The result is that -- said the head of the French delegation -- Soviet-French relations after our meetings have received a new stimulus for further development.]

Press Conference

LD102138 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly led by Maurice Faure has left Moscow for home today. The delegation has been on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet since October 4.

Before their departure the guests gave a press conference. Addressing newsmen, Maurice Faure pointed out that the delegation's visit is a follow-up to the traditional more than 20 year old ties between the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the French National Assembly and of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The meetings with the Soviet MP's, he said, were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. Naturally, there were also some differences, but we have stressed the identity of views on such global issues as ensuring detente, European security, Middle East settlement and further development of French-Soviet relations.

In our difficult times, the head of the delegation said in conclusion, our dialogue with representatives of the great Soviet people, as we hope, will serve towards peace and good relations between our two countries.

Document on Visit

PM121317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission"]

[Text] A delegation of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission comprising commission Chairman Maurice Faure; Deputy Chairman Claude Estier; Pierre Joxe, chairman of the Socialist parliamentary group; former Minister Olivier Stern; and Deputies Louis Odru, Pierre Reynal, Mme Lydie Dupuis and Guy Vadepied had talks in Moscow with a USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet delegation comprised V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet; L.N. Tolkunov, secretary of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet; commission members Deputies V.G. Afanasyev, G.A. Zhukov, R.I. Kosolapov, Z.M. Kruglova and A.P. Chakovskiy; Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The delegation visited the Georgian and Azerbaijan SSRs and was able to assess, first in Tbilisi and then in Baku, a whole series of achievements about which they were told by the republic leaders.

The Moscow talks touched, on the one hand, on the international situation and problems of peace, security and disarmament in particular, and, on the other, on aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

There was a frank exchange of views on a number of major issues. In addition to the disagreements or differing assessments already known about, on Poland in particular, both delegations noted the existence of broad agreement, including agreement in their desire to support all efforts directed toward:

-- Halting the nuclear arms race in Europe and worldwide, which is currently the greatest threat to every people;

-- Promoting talks aimed at balanced disarmament on the basis of the principle of parity at the lowest possible level, respecting each country's independent and secure status;

-- Encouraging every initiative, particularly within the framework of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, capable of increasing trust and thereby giving renewed impetus to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence.

Both delegations also expressed similar views on the terms of a comprehensive settlement in the Near East in line with the decisions of the UN Security Council which envisages, among other things, recognizing Lebanon's unity, integrity and sovereignty, the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, including the right to create an independent state, and the right to every state in the region, including the State of Israel, to exist within recognized borders.

Such a settlement should be worked out with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, and backed by guarantees from, for example, the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

As for bilateral relations, both delegations expressed a unanimous desire to further develop French-Soviet cooperation. They agreed that trade and economic ties between the two countries must be developed on a balanced basis and noted that new prospects are opening up in this sphere. They noted with satisfaction the high level of cooperation in the scientific sphere, highlighted by the participation of French cosmonauts in a Soviet spaceflight, and expressed a desire to step up cultural exchanges and exchanges in the humanitarian sphere.

Both delegations also noted parliamentarians' important role in bringing peoples closer together and in increasing understanding between them.

The French parliamentary delegation was touched by the warm reception given it both in Moscow and in Georgia and Azerbaijan. It is convinced that this visit, which took place on the eve of ministerial-level meetings, will enable renewed impetus to be given to relations between France and the Soviet Union and friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples to be strengthened.

M. Faure invited a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit France in 1983. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

MITTERRAND CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

LD091150 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Paris October 9 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France has sharply criticised financial and economic policies of the USA which have an adverse impact, above all, on the emergent states.

Speaking at the 9th conference of heads of state and government of French-speaking African nations and France under way in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, the president said that the financial system of the leading capitalist country was in disorder. "Unruly fluctuations of its currency created intolerable conditions for most states, especially the developing ones", Francois Mitterrand said.

Francois Mitterrand strongly condemned Washington's policy of curtailing economic aid to African, Asian and Latin American nations.

He also emphasized that the policy of industrialized Western countries toward the developing states was generally characterised by increasing obstinacy, indecision and the absence of any idea as to the development problems facing the "Third World."

Commenting on President Mitterrand's speech, the FRANCE PRESSE News Agency stresses that it was Francois Mitterrand's indictment against the United States. "In the opinion of the president of France," the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes today, "industrially developed nations with the United States at the head bear responsibility for the situation African countries found themselves in."

PRAVDA QUESTIONS REAGAN 'BAN' ON CLUSTER BOMBS

LD120542 Moscow TASS in English 0529 GMT 12 Oct 82

["Strange Forgetfulness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stated at a press-conference that ostensibly way back in June he imposed the strictest ban on the deliveries of cluster bombs to Israel. It was precisely such bombs that the Israeli aggressors dropped on Beirut blocks, writes today's PRAVDA.

However, it has become known to CBS reporters that the USA continues to supply the Israeli Army with the basic components for cluster bombs, the newspaper writes. An arms manufacturing company from Saint Louis uninterruptedly ships the components to the Tel Aviv invaders as if nothing happened.

When CBS representatives turned to the White House for explanations, people there only made a helpless gesture: Well, the administration has simply forgotten to tell the company representatives about the President's decision. Strange forgetfulness, is it not?

"Of course," PRAVDA summarizes, "all this happens according to a clearly elaborated scenario. A ban in words, and an unreserved support for international terrorism being committed by Begin, Sharon and Co. in actual fact."

ISRAEL 'VIOLATING' CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON

LD121348 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports:

Violating the ceasefire agreement, Israeli artillery yesterday for an hour was shelling in the Al-Biqa' Valley positions of Syrian troops, part of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Planes and helicopters of the Israeli air force made reconnaissance flights over various sectors in the eastern part of Al-Biqa', including areas near the frontiers with Syria.

Intensive movements of the occupation forces were observed in the area of the town of Mashgharah, the populated centres Yanta and Ayta al-Fakhkhar. Strengthening their rear positions on occupied territories, the invaders carry reinforcements and military hardware from Israel to the town of Tyre. Israeli forces are setting up military camps, bases and ammunition dumps in the area of the Zahrani Heights in the south of Lebanon. In many populated centres they cynically seize state offices and homes evicting Lebanese citizens from them. In Rashayya al-Wadi Israeli soldiers threw out furniture, documents and other property from the town municipality and converted the building into their stronghold. Schools and some dwelling houses in the towns of Hasbayya and Shuf were converted into barracks.

The occupiers converted refugee camps around Tyre into shooting ranges thus forcing the residents to leave their homes.

Tension continues in Alayh, east of Beirut. The invaders banned traffic inside the town and closed roads leading to this district, switched off water and electricity supplies. Surrounding housing sections, the Israelis searched one building after another arresting all "suspected".

Throughout yesterday Lebanese troops conducted searches and raids in the Palestine refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, in the areas of the Arab university, the airport and other sections in the south of West Beirut.

The editorial offices of the newspaper AS-SAFIR and the magazine (SABAH AL-KHAYR) were raided during the operation, the "Voice of the Arab Lebanon" reports. Property was damaged, archives were seized and a number of staff members of these press organs were detained. In a letter to the minister of information of Lebanon, the editor-in-chief of the magazine (SABAH AL-KHAYR) vigorously condemned this action.

The Progressive Socialist Party of the country protested against the campaign of raids and arrests. The activity of the Lebanese Army and security forces in the western sector of the capital, the statement says, arouses bewilderment and anxiety of the national patriotic forces and Lebanese citizens. Implementation of the plan of establishing security in Beirut has become a provocation. The Progressive Socialist Party, the statement emphasizes, demand that the authorities respect the political views of the citizens of the capital.

RPP: ISRAEL DESTROYING PALESTINIAN CULTURE

TA122024 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO, has denounced Israel for the destruction and robbery of scientific and cultural institutions in Lebanon. The UNESCO Council adopted a resolution demanding that the Israeli Government release at once all the Arab intelligentsia representatives who have been arrested, return the archives and documents which were seized from the center of Palestinian research in Beirut and restore all the cultural valuables which have been stolen from the Lebanese people.

The robbery of scientific and cultural institutions in Lebanon was a question in itself of the occupying authorities. That is how, for instance, the entire library containing over 25,000 volumes, certificates and documents was also robbed. The main treasure taken by the conquerors is the center's archive containing very valuable manuscripts, the largest collection on the history, culture and lifestyle of the Palestinian people.

All signs indicate that the seizure of these important certificates and documents on the Palestinian issue had been the main objective of the raid on the center. After all, it is no secret that the ruling circles in Israel have for dozens of years displayed hostility toward everything attesting to the existence and development of a national Palestinian culture. They deprive the Palestinian people of the right to their own culture.

Pro-fascist elements in Israel constantly claim that there is no Palestinian culture or art, just as there is no Palestinian history. Along with these claims, the methodic destruction of Palestinian cultural sites has been underway. Hundreds of Palestinian cultural sites have been destroyed in Jerusalem and other cities. A vast number of unique artifacts found in archaeological excavations has disappeared. Another part is to be found in private collections and has forever lost its value to science.

Any testimonies of original Palestinain culture run into the Israeli bayonets -- hence the persecution of Palestinian artists and the ban on artistic events. All this indicates that the genocide of the Palestinian people has also been moved to the cultural and historical fields.

Scientific and cultural institutions of the Palestinian people had for many years been laboriously researching ancient trades, applied art and architecture. Archeological research, decoding of ancient manuscripts and models of applied art unambiguously attest that the cultural heritage of the Palestinian people has indeed existed for hundreds of years. These facts disturb Begin and his supporters in their ambition to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to a motherland and they are prepared to erase the entire history of this people. When the library and archive were destroyed they resembled Nazi fanatics who had destroyed books and documents which contradicted their views on cultural values.

Thus, Israeli ruling circles are committing a crime against their own people. They are lowering Israelis to the level of ancient barbarians, who, at the whim of their priests, would destroy the cultural heritage of the land they conquered in order to erase from memory the existence of an entire people. However, Begin's clique cannot erase the culture of a people that is alive and kicking. Original art, graphics, [words indistinct] in Palestinian poetry have become international-recognized accomplishments.

PLO OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

LD122240 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent October 12 TASS -- The aggression which Israel committed, with the support of the United States, against Lebanon is characterised by unprecedented brutality, said member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, member of the leadership of the Palestinian Committee of Peace and Afro-Asian Solidarity, 'Abdallah Hawrani. He arranged here a press conference together with the Lebanese delegates of the 11th meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, which is under way here.

'Abdallah Hawrani recalled that in all previous wars Israel and the United States set the aim of weakening the Palestine Liberation Organisation, striking a blow on its military formations, building up their presence in the Middle East. But at that time they failed to attain the planned aims. This is why Tel Aviv with Washington's connivance took the decision to do away with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. That war became the war of destruction of Palestinian camps, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its leadership. The war resolved into blockade of Beirut and barbarous extermination of Palestinians.

'Abdallah Hawrani noted the courage and staunchness of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighting men, who fought to repel the Israeli aggression. They sustained losses, but they did not waver, he said. The Israeli Army paid dearly for the aggression.

Hawrani stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation, despite its pull out from Lebanon, preserved its main core, the military and political structure. This will enable the continuation of the struggle for the right of the Palestinian people to live in their own state.

The aggressors' bloody crimes triggered off mounting protests in the whole world, including in Israel itself and the United States, Hawrani said. He highly appreciated the consistent stand of the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at the head, which have always sided with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the rightful struggle against the aggressors.

General secretary of the Lebanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Albert Farhad said that the aggression against Lebanon revealed the real aims of the American policy -- destruction of the progressive forces in the Middle East, of the Palestine resistance movement and the build up of the U.S. military presence in the region. Israel is used by the United States as a gendarme, the main guarantor of its interests in the region.

Albert Farhad emphasized that Tel Aviv seeks to seize the south of Lebanon, to form a puppet government in the country. In this connection we, in Lebanon, he said, feel concern for the independence and national integrity of our homeland, since Israel seeks to put its southern part into its own frontiers.

The stand of the national progressive forces of Lebanon is firm, he stressed. We advocate unity of all national patriotic forces, irrespective of their political positions, with a view of intensifying the struggle for unity and integrity of our homeland, for the sake of its freedom and democracy.

BREZHNEV, YAR LEADER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a telegram to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic extending to the president and the friendly people of Yemen cordial congratulations on the occasion of that country's national holiday -- the 20th anniversary of the revolution of September 26.

The proclamation of the Yemen Arab Republic, says the telegram, was an important stage in the struggle by the people of Yemen for strengthening their economic independence and developing the national economy and culture.

"I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation based on the Treaty of Friendship of 1964 and further developed in the course of your visit to the Soviet Union will continue deepening in the interests of the peoples of both countries, of just and lasting peace in the Middle East and strengthening international security", Leonid Brezhnev writes.

In his reply telegram 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations and on his part extended the best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wished the friendly Soviet people fresh successes.

The telegram points out that the numerous successes of the people of Yemen have been scored also due to the good relations and mutual cooperation linking the two friendly countries.

SYRIAN-GDR SUMMIT IN DAMASCUS REPORTED

LDL20908 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus October 12 TASS -- Official talks began in the Syrian capital on Monday between Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), who arrived here for an official friendly visit.

During the talks which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides emphasised the importance of this summit meeting for the strengthening and further development of bilateral relations, for the consolidation of the front for counteracting the forces of Zionism, imperialism and reaction, and for the strengthening of the forces of progress, freedom and socialism.

Hafiz al-Asad gave an analysis of the situation that has developed in the region after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and condemned the atrocities committed by the Zionist criminals of Lebanese soil. The aggression became possible, he emphasised, as a result of the policy pursued by the United States -- the strategic ally of Tel Aviv.

The Syrian president stated Syria's adherence to consistent struggle for the legitimate rights of Arab peoples and for the continuation of this struggle until the Middle East problem is finally solved and until all occupied Arab lands are fully liberated.

Erich Honecker criticised the U.S. Administration which pushes the world to the brink of war, continues to build up nuclear warfare means and step up the production of weapons, and deploys it missiles in the territories of other countries, in Western Europe, in the first place. In order to counteract the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration which seeks to enkindle the flame of a new world war, all people of goodwill must pool their efforts, he emphasised. The GDR, the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union side with the just struggle which Syria wages against the designs of imperialism and Zionism, stated the leader of the German Democratic Republic.

In the evening the Syrian president gave a reception in honour of the high guest. At the reception Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker exchanged speeches.

PRAVDA NOTES MUBARAK SPEECH ON EGYPTIAN POLICY

PM081035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent V. Peresada: "H. Mubarak Speech"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has delivered a speech at a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council setting out the main lines of the government's domestic and foreign policy.

The president identified the need for greater social and economic stability in the country, an improvement in the masses' living standard and a pooling of the efforts of all the political forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to solve existing problems as being among the main tasks. Noting that many of these problems are connected with the economic situation, H. Mubarak called for every opportunity for increasing national production to be seized and for the economy to be developed on a planned basis. At the same time, he reaffirmed his commitment to the "open door" policy, which, as the present situation shows, has greatly exacerbated Egypt's economic ills and increased social inequality.

Speaking about Egypt's foreign policy course, H. Mubarak stressed Cairo's willingness to develop relations with all the countries of the world and said that Egypt is invariably guided by the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. He sharply condemned Isral's militarist policy in the Near East and the bloody carnage perpetrated in West Beirut and said that Egypt is a resolute advocate of normalization in Lebanon and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination. He nevertheless spoke positively of the "Reagan plan," which, as we know, excludes the possibility of creating an independent Palestinian state.

EGYPT EXTENDS MARTIAL LAW TERM 1 YEAR

PM121145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Martial Law Retained"]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct -- The martial law introduced in Egypt for a period of 1 year following the assassination of President as-Sadat is being extended for a further year. The relevant law was passed yesterday by the Egyptian National Assembly.

The real situation now prevailing in the country, I. Shukri, chairman of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, said in parliament, does not require the retention of martial law. He noted that there are already many laws in Egypt designed to ensure security.

Protests have also been lodged by representatives of other oppositon forces with seats in the National Assembly -- U. Kamil, a Liberal Socialist Party deputy, and M. Nassar, leader of the Independent Parliamentarians. However, on a vote the law on the extension of martial law as adopted because the ruling National Democratic Party has an overwhelming majority in the assembly.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Officials Greet Mengistu

LDL22100 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From The Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit. At Vnukovo Airport, which was bedecked with the state flags of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

There was a warm welcome at the aircraft. The guest was also met by comrade Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgadze, secretary to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Minister Comrade Yelyutin; Comrades Skachkov and Fedorchuk, chairman of USSR state committees; and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Fomichenko, and the ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, Nesibu Taye [name as heard]. Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Ethiopian students studying in Moscow's higher educational establishments.

Soviet-Ethiopian Talks

LD122000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1852 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS) -- Soviet-Ethiopian talks took place in the Kremlin today.

The talks were held:

On the Soviet side by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the Ethiopian side by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organzing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE); Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee and head of the International Department of the COPWE Central Committee; Hadis Tedla, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for the Nationwide Revolutionary Campaign of Development and Central Planning and member of COPWE Central Committee; Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and national security.

At the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, satisfaction was expressed at the useful practice of exchange of opinions, permeated with trust, which has been developed. It has permitted the sides to keep each other abreast of events affecting the interests of both states and has been favorable for the working out of joint positions.

L.I. Brezhnev reported on how the working people of the Soviet Union are fulfilling the broad program of the country's economic and social development which was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

He also commented on the constructive approach by the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward solving key international problems. The Soviet Union is conducting a policy of peace, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, and its activities in the military field are governed solely by defensive objectives.

Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke about the work of the PMAC and the COPWE in implementing revolutionary changes in Ethiopia, as well as the tasks which they are tackling in the sphere of foreign policy, which is directed toward safeguarding the peaceful life and work of the Ethiopian people and defending the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam said that friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations are in the ascendant. Cooperation between the two countries is becoming deeper and more diversified, and bilateral agreements and accords are being consistently implemented. The Soviet side expressed understanding of the efforts being made by the Ethiopian leadership to improve the national economy, which are of decisive significance for the present and future of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to the USSR Government and Soviet people for the all-round internationalist aid and support given to Ethiopia.

Strengthening ties between the CPSU and COPWE play an important part in developing all-round Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation. Mengistu Haile Mariam reported on specific steps being made toward building the party of Ethiopian working people.

Examination of international problems confirms that common views are held by the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia on cardinal issues of the present day.

It was noted that the present tense situation in the world has been brought about by the aggressive actions of the United States and its allies, by their policy of the gross use of force and pressure in politics. This policy is spearheaded against the socialist world, as well as the developing countries and, primarily, against those which do not wish to pursue the capitalist path of development and to be objects of exploitation by imperialist monopolies.

The leaders of the two countries have expressed their firm conviction that the unity and solidarity of all the peace-loving countries and peoples and their will to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to defend their legitimate interests and rights should be counterposed to the antipeople's course of imperialism, reaction, and neocolonialism, which create bloody conflicts in the Near and Middle East, in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The situation in Africa occupied a considerable place at the talks.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed their consistent course toward creating an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding in the Horn of Africa on the basis of generally known principles, including the pledge of non-interference in internal affairs, rejection of territorial claims and readiness for a settlement of disputes by political means.

Serious concern was expressed on both sides at the situation in the south of the continent and the need was emphasized for the urgent implementation to the fullest extent of the UN decisions concerning the independence of Namibia and to ending its unlawful occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Solidarity was reaffirmed with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and with other African states which have been subjected to acts of aggression from the South African regime, as well as with the struggle of the people of southern Africa against racist oppression and the shameful system of apartheid.

L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam condemned the attempts by imperialist circles to disunite the African countries. An important prerequisite for blocking the dangerous intrigues of the neocolonialists, racists and their patrons lies in cooperation and in the strengthening of the OAU as a collective organ called upon to defend the radical interests of the independent countries of the continent.

At the talks there was resolute condemnation of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon and the atrocities against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples carried out there by the aggressor with the connivance of the United States. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are convinced that a true settlement of the situation in the Near East demands first and foremost the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories which they occupy and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including recognition of their right to form their own independent state.

Concern was expressed in connection with the United States' dangerous militarist activity in the Indian Ocean, which seriously threatens peace and international security. The participants in the talks came out in support of the proposals of the littoral countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and noted the importance of holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with the UN decisions.

On behalf of the PMAC, COPWE, and the people of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people heartfelt congratulations and wishes for further successes in building a communist society, in connection with the approaching 60th anniversary jubilee of the formation of the USSR.

The talks were attended by:

On the Soviet side: V.M. Falin, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; N.Z. Ryzhov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Ye.M. Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and V.M. Vasev, head of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department.

On the Ethiopian side: Alemu Abebe, member of the COPWE Central Committee and first deputy head of the Organization Department of the COPWE Central Committee; Fasika Sidelil, member of the COPWE Central Committee and first deputy head of the Ideological Department of the COPWE Central Committee; Brigadier General Seyum Mekonen; member of the COPWE Central Committee and head of the COPWE Central Committee Department for Justice, Security, Internal Affairs and Defense; Nesibu Taye, member of the COPWE Central Committee and Ethiopian Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and special assistant to the Chairman of the PMAC and COPWE; and Tibebu Bekele, permament secretary of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1945 GMT on 12 October transmits a service message correcting the above paragraph, lines five to eight as follows: General Seyum Mekonen; Nesiby Taye, member... (positions attributed to Brigadier General Seyum Mekonen deleted]

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD122046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The signature of an agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) took place in the grand Kremlin Palace today.

The document was signed:

For the CPSU -- by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

For the COPWE -- by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The signing of the document was attended by:

On the Soviet side: Comrades Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev and Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

On the Ethiopian side, official figures accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Brezhnev, Others at Dinner

LD121808 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have given a dinner in the grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. He arrived in Moscow on a friendly working visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet Side were Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov and Konstantin Chernenko, Alternate Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee Petr Demichev and Boris Ponomarev, vice-presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and vice chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR ministers, chairmen of the USSR state committees and other officials.

From the Ethiopian side -- the Ethiopian officials accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged speeches at the dinner.

Brezhnev's Speech

LD121816 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, who arrived in the USSR today for a working friendly visit.

"We are glad to welcome in Moscow the high representatives of socialist Ethiopia led by the recognized leader of the Ethiopian people, Comrade Mengistu," Leonid Brezhnev said. "It is for the ninth year aleady that ancient Ethiopia has been living in accordance with a new, revolutionary calendar. The years have not been easy. The forces of imperialism and reaction were fiercely up in arms against revolutionary Ethiopia. But the revolution has held out. It has held out and grown stronger.

"The political and social aspects of the country has strikingly changed within the short period of time. Age-old forms of oppression and exploitation have been done away with and real steps have been made in the interests of the working people.

The voice of new Ethiopia sounds more and more weightily in the international arena and in African affairs. It has taken a prominent place in the ranks of fighters against imperialism, colonialism and racism".

The Soviet Union has invariably come out and continues coming out in support of socialist Ethiopia. It is gratifying that the relations between our countries are steadily developing and deepening on the solid basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Fruitful ties have taken shape between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

"The talks held today have borne out a wide identity of our stands. Socialist Ethiopia supports the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security. On its part the Soviet Union welcomes the constructive steps of the Ethiopian leadership for establishing relations of mutual understanding and cooperation with the neighbor countries. Both the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are guided in their policy by the common ideals of peace, socialism and international solidarity."

"The present-day situation in the world can be described only as complicated and dangerous. The cause of that is the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, which is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Washington is declaring that openly.

"But imperialism's new 'crusade' has an even wider political and, if you wish, geographical address. It is directed against everything that is freedom-loving, that is progressive in the present-day world. Washington is bent on nothing less than throwing back the newly-free peoples, depriving them of the gains made by them in a long and difficult struggle, on reducing to a nought their role in world politics.

"Historically, this great-power strategy is, of course, doomed to a fiasco. But one cannot help seeing that is it fraught with a real threat to the cause of peace and freedom of peoples."

Look how the USA and its assistants are acting in Africa. They are flouting the sovereignty of the African countries, interfering in their internal affairs, encouraging the racist Pretoria regime to armed attacks on Angola, Mozambique and other states. They are out to encircle Africa with military bases.

"The imperialists are also active in the economic front. They are increasingly drawing the African countries into the bondage of debts, shamelessly exploiting their natural wealth.

"In a word, the whole of the policy is directed against the vital interests of the African peoples.

"We are convinced that a rebuff to encroachments upon the sovereignty and national interests of African countries can be successful, if those countries display unity and cohesion in the defence of their rights, if they are able to rely upon the solidarity and support of all anti-imperialist forces of the present."

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our stand is clear and consistent.

"We stand for Africa to be a continent of national independence; a continent of peace, good-neighbourliness and prosperity. We are for the speediest and full liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. It is high time, in particular, that an end be put to the rule of the racist-colonialists in Namibia, and it be granted the long-awaited independence true and full.

"The Soviet Union is resolutely against Africa being used as an arena of political confrontation.

"We support the striving of the African peoples to deliver their continent from foreign military bases and make it a nuclear free zone.

"As is known, we favour that the leading bodies of NATO and Warsaw Treaty should make a statement on non-proliferation of the sphere of action of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America".

"In conclusion I wish to stress once again that we in the Soviet Union set high store by the relations of friendship and cooperation, which have taken shape between this country and Ethiopia.

"We understand the persistent striving of the Ethiopian leadership to ensure a rise in the national economy and culture. We fully share in the idea expressed by you, Comrade Mengistu, that Ethiopia will not come to socialism 'by bull and wooden plough'. We are sincerely gratified by the successes of the Ethiopian revolution and wish the people of Ethiopia new accomplishments in building a peaceful, happy and well-to-do life."

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of the Ethiopian guests, to a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Mengistu's Speech

LD121836 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, who has arrived in Moscow for a working friendly visit today, expressed the conviction that the visit would strengthen to a greater extent relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, which are based on common goals and struggle.

The Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia said, speaking at a dinner in his honour in the Kremlin, that the traditional relations of friendship between the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples had assumed a new character and scope since the revolution had taken place in Ethiopia. From that moment, he said, the two countries' relations had stopped to be confined by a framework of friendship alone, and had become the relations of allies in the struggle for common goals.

"To single out the main thing in the common goal of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union", Mengistu Haile Mariam said, "it is consolidation of international peace and construction of a socialist society free from exploitation, in which equality will prosper".

"Our relations based on unity in the struggle for the achievement of this constructive goal, are getting wider and deeper from day to day and in all fields".

Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that Ethiopia, being a member of the OAU, the UNO and the Non-Alignment Movement and relying on their principles, proceeding from a desire to live at peace and pursuing a policy of goodneighborliness, "undertakes firm steps in order to build its relations with neighboring and peace-loving countries in a constructive spirit of mutual understanding and mutual respect."

He pointed out at the same time that the leaders of Somalia, who pursue an expansionist course, had not to this day renounced their instigatory designs.

"Clearly disregarding the obvious fact that revolutionary Ethiopia strictly adheres to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the Non-Alignment Movement and merely defends its territorial integrity without violating anybody's borders", Mengistu Haile Mariam said, "the U.S. Administration demonstrates its hostility toward the Ethiopian people and revolution.

It is trying in every way to impede the Ethiopian people's efforts aimed at economic development and social justice and openly continues to arm the aggressive Government Somalia. These activities threaten to undermine peace and stability in our region and the American Administration cannot escape responsibility for possible consequences.

Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that "revolutionary Ethiopia sincerely supports the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, and especially its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and readiness for qualitative and quantitative reduction of strategic armaments, and believes that manifestation of a similar good will by the other side would promote international peace."

Turning to other problems of the modern world, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his indignation over Israel's aggression in Lebanon and its recent atrocities against the Palestinian liberation fighters, accomplished under the U.S. patronage. The merciless extermination of children, women and old people in refugee camps was the greatest crime of our time, which has shocked the world public opinion. "Revolutionary Ethiopia resolutely condemns these ignominous barbarous acts", the guest said.

On the African Continent, he went on to say, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa constantly commits similar crimes against Namibian refugees and carries out repeated acts of aggression, similar to those going on in Lebanon, against Angola and Mozambique. All these activities, which have much in common, are coordinated by international imperialism and pursue the aim of strangling the freedom of peoples, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted.

The Soviet Union and revolutionary Ethiopia, he stressed in conclusion, which jointly come out for the cause of peace, equality, freedom and socialism, develop their bilateral relations in all directions.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA LEADER

PM121057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinea Party-State and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of myself personally, I send to you, to the Guinea Party-State and the Guinea people, sincere congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

On your country's national holiday I wish the friendly people of Guinea new achievements in the political, socioeconomic and cultural development of their motherland.

I am sure that the relations of friendship, mutual trust and broad cooperation which have been established between our countries, parties and peoples will enjoy further development in the interest of the Soviet Union and Guinea, of consolidating the unity of all progressive peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in behalf of maintaining peace and strengthening international security.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

LD091450 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Six years ago, on the 8 October, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Here to comment on the date is leading economics expert and Executive of the Soviet Association of Friendship With the African Peoples, Nikolay Gavrilov.

[Begin Gavrilov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] The Soviet Union has always backed the desire of the people of Angola to liberate themselves. Angola had the Soviet Union's support at the difficult time when her people were fighting against the Portuguese colonialists. It has the Soviet Union's support now, when the forces of imperialism and racism are trying to push Angola off the road of progressive changes.

The genuinely friendly and equal relations that developed between the two countries were registered in the Soviet-Angolan treaty signed by President Brezhnev and the legendary hero of the Angolan people, Agostinho Neto. In keeping with this treaty, the Soviet Union is helping Angola develop many industries and agriculture as well as put right [as heard] the system of education and health service. The two countries are actively cooperating in the international scene. They are working steadily for peace and are checking jointly the aggressive policies of the imperialist groups. All this acquires special importance now that Angola is being blatantly attacked by racist South Africa, whose troops still occupy considerable Angolan territories in the south of the country.

The Western powers, the United States first and foremost, encourage South Africa in every possible way. They are supplying the aggressor with most advanced weapons and are giving political support to South Africa. Washington at present is trying to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent from Angola on the request of her government, to help repulse South Africa's aggression. This linkage on which the United States insists, plays into the hands of the South African aggressor alone.

The Soviet Union helped and continued helping Angola to foil attempts to encroach on her sovereignty and independence. Such help is completely justified. It corresponds with the decisions of the United Nations and other international forums. It has no strings attached to it as it hasn't in the case of other African countries. Moreover, the Soviet Union supports actively the desire of African Countries to consolidate their political and economic independence. The Soviet Union, pursues no selfish interests, neither in Africa nor in Asia or Latin America. It is not interested in exploiting natural resources of the countries of these three continents or in getting profit. It believes that the developing countries and their peoples are able to decide their affairs themselves without any outside interference. The freedom of their choice must be respected. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TASS-ANGOP COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed here on cooperation and the exchange of information in the Portuguese language between the Telegraphic News Agnecy of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Angolan news agency Angola Press (ANGOP). The document which envisages, in particular, the joint organization of a Moscow-Luanda two-day [dvustoronnyy] artificial satellite communications line and the training of Angolan technical specialists at courses for radio repairmen in the USSR was signed by Aleksandr Baranov, first deputy general director of TASS and J.A. Abrantes, the general director of ANGOP. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 12 Oct 82 LD]

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD121416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (TASS) -- President Hernan Siles Suazo has received a Soviet Government delegation led by V.G. Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions. There was an exchange of views on current international issues, during which emphasis was placed on the importance of a more active struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, on strengthening confidence and mutual understanding among the peoples and on adopting the most energetic action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

After analyzing Soviet-Bolivian relations, both parties noted their development, particularly in commercial and economic relations. The two sides agreed on the real possibility of an even greater strengthening and expansion of links in the fields of commerce, economics, science, technology, and culture.

The Soviet delegation, which is here for the investiture of the new head of state, has also met Bolivia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mario Velarde Dorado and President of the Chamber of Senators in the National Congress Julio Garret Ayallon.

LONDON'S FALKLANDS VICTORY MARCH CONTROVERSY NOTED

PY122141 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From the "Latin American Chronicle"]

[Excerpts] Several Latin American countries have expressed their discontent with regard to the upcoming military parade to be held in London on 12 October in honor of England's victory in the armed conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas' Falkland Islands. This fact has been acknowledged by a Foreign Office spokesman.

America was discovered on 12 October by Christopher Colombus, and this date is celebrated as the day of the countries of Latin America.

London authorities explained that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is free on that day and she can therefore attend the parade.

Labor Member of Parliament Tam Dalyell has stated that the celebrations slated for 12 October in London are an offense to the countries of Latin America.

SHCHERBITSKIY READS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO YOUTHS

LD122354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation here during the Great Patriotic War of the party-Komsomol underground and the presentation of the Order of Friendship of Peoples to the state Young Guards Museum was held in Krasnodon today. It has been granted this high-ranking award for fruitful work in patriotic and international education of the working people. The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected as honorary presidium the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. On the platform was Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. He read Comrade Brezhnev's letter to the young guardsmen, the parents of the Young Guards heroes and the working people of the town of Krasnodon:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades! For every Soviet person the Young Guard organization, which is now marking its 40th anniversary, is a symbol of the unbending courage of the Soviet people, Communists and Komsomol members, our remarkable young people, their unwavering steadfastness in the struggle against the enemies of the socialist fatherland and their boundless devotion to the cause of the great Lenin and the cause of October.

The vivid life, the struggle and the role of the Young Guards, has convincingly reaffirmed the justness of Lenin's prophetic words: You will never conquer a people among whom the majority of workers and peasants have learned, sensed and seen that they are upholding their own, Soviet power, the power of the working people.

You, too, are doing great patriotic deeds, educating young men and women in the example of the life and the struggle of the Young Guards and the thousands and thousands of heroes who brought victory to our people in the Great Patriotic War. Their gigantic efforts in combat, their everlasting exploits inspired and continue to inspire the Soviet people to new achievements for the glory of the motherland, in the name of the triumph of communism.

May the valor of the Young Guards and the heroic traditions of our party and the Soviet people and the Lenin Komsomol live and multiply in the work of communist construction! Your concern for the preservation and consoliation of peace on earth is close to me and I understand it. The pain and grief of the victims of bloody crimes of the present-day imperialist aggressors and their accomplices, and our duty to those who have fallen and to the present and future generations make it incumbent upon us to fight even more untiringly for the great cause of peace. To achieve this our party and the Soviet state have been doing and will continue to do all that is required.

I sincerely wish you happiness, good health and prosperity, and success in your work. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Comrades, yesterday I had a lengthy talk with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He asked me to thank all those comrades who have sent letters to him for their warm words, for their ardent support for the policy of our party and the activity of its Central Committee. Leonid Ilich asked me to pass on to the people of Krasnodon, to all the working people of order-bearing Voroshilovgrad Oblast his cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan; and I am pleased to carry out that instruction. [applause]

Comrades, our celebrations are clear proof of the nationwide recognition of the immortal feat of the Young Guards. It is noteworthy that the 40th jubilee of the Young Guards is being marked in the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is noteworthy because all our achievements, everything that we have and take pride in today is inextricably bound to the victory of Great October and the formation of our great, powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Only in conditions of socialism could such Herculean spirits, such ardent patriots of their motherland as the Young Guards have grown up. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Shcherbitskiy then read the decree of the USST Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to the museum, and pinned the Order of Friendship of Peoples to its banner.

The participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

GRISHIN RECEIVES AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION

LD122354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR is continuing the festive rally of days of the fraternal union republics at the USSR economic achievements exhibition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Today the delegation from the republic was received by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He told the guests of the contribution made by the capital's workers to the implementation of the plans for the 5-year period and of the work of the Moscow city party organization in mobilizing the working people to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to greet in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Comrade Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee told of the achievements of the Azerbaijan SSR at a meeting which took place.

Today the delegation from the Azerbaijan SSR also visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. The guests also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall.

AZERBAIJAN CP OFFICIAL AT PRESS CONFERENCE CITED

LD121404 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- "Azerbaijan is making great strides" -- This statement made by Leonid Brezhnev recently during the presentation of the third Order of Lenin to that Transcaucasian republic, vividly characterises Azerbaijan's achievements. Representatives of Azerbaijan -- oil industry workers and cotton growers, scientists and workers in the field of culture, statesmen and party functionaries -- were speaking about it at a press conference. They had arrived in Moscow for the holding of the days of Azerbaijan SSR and the jubilee exhibition "In a Close-knit Family" devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The emblem of the Azerbaijan SSR represents an oil rig and cotton pods, said head of the delegation, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic Gasan Gasanov, but life has considerably broadened these symbols. Over the years of Soviet power the volume of industrial output has grown 179-fold, and the key industries of the republic today are not only oil extaction and processing, but also ore mining, electrical engineering, metallurgical and other industries.

Azerbaijan's energy complex, Gasan Gasanov recalled, includes 18 big electric power stations. In a single day the republic extracts 41 thousand tonnes of oil, 40 million cubic metres of gas, produces 2,200 tonnes of steel, 968 household air conditioners and 735 domestic fridges.

The Caucasian wisdom "What you have given to your friend is yours" has assumed a deep meaning under socialism, Gasan Gasanov said. Azerbaijan supplies lubricating oil to all the Soviet republics, and gets from them equipment and machinery. Cast iron and rolled metal are supplied to the mills of Azerbaijan from the Urals and Siberia...

People of 120 professions and trades, previously unknown in Azerbaijan's country-side, work now at 768 collective farms and 566 state farms of the republic. The gross output of Azerbaijan's agriculture over the years of Soviet power has increased more than seven fold.

Gasan Gasanov cited examples showing how in the republic, which was once a colonial outlying region of the Russian empire, science, culture, education and public health services rapidly developed. "The source of all of our achievements," he stressed "is the friendship of the fraternal Soviet peoples which was bequeathed to us by Lenin forever.

GRISHIN-LED PANEL EXAMINES MOSCOW DEVELOPMENT

PM121115 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A session of the commission on the socioeconomic problems of Moscow city's development has been held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Questions of the measures needed for the rational utilization and differential distribution of living space with a view to resolving the housing problem in Moscow city were examined. S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered the report. The question of measures needed to further develop and improve the organization of freight and passenger transportation in Moscow city was also examined. N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered the report.

The session also examined and approved the commission's work plan.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the commission session.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU OFFICIAL'S DEATH

PM111207 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 October publishes on page 8 an obituary of Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Lyubimov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department. The obituary was signed by "a group of comrades"; date and manner of death was unspecified.

MINSK RADIO DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD121400 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 2130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In their meetings with Soviet people, many foreign citizens arriving in our country as tourists express interest in how human rights and various constitutional freedoms are ensured in the USSR. They particularly ask about religion in the Soviet Union. They ask: Are there religious people in Belorussia and what possibilities exist for them to satisfy their religious interests? One of our correspondents asked this question of (Terentiy Kupchenya), deputy commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs in the Belorussian SSR at the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Begin recording] We have believers and they profess different religions. For example, in Belorussia Orthodox Christians are in the majority among the believers, but there are also Catholics, Evangelical Christian Baptists, Pentecostalists and Jehovah's Witnesses. Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches and prayer houses function in towns and villages in the republic, and religious rites are observed in them. The religious associations do not pay rent to the state for the use of premises; nor do they pay tax on church income. The state allocates all the necessary materials for the repair of church buildings, and supplies wax, nonferrous metals and paper for the faith and for church needs. Religious literature is printed.

There are 18 theological educational establishments in the country which train religious cadres. In Minsk an eparchial administration building is being constructed. The Soviet state does not interfere in the affairs of the church and the church does not interfere in the affairs of the state.

[Question] What is the attitude of Communists to religion?

[Answer] Communists are atheists. [Words indistinct] the policy of the USSR's ruling party is that the faithful can freely observe their religious cults. [end recording]

What do religious people themselves think about their position in Belorussia? Here is what (Ivan Bukatyy), senior presbyter of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians and Baptists for Belorussia, and Ivan Adamovich, a Roman Catholic priest, said:

[Begin Bukatyy recording] "My brothers-in-faith in the West often invite me to visit their countries in order to acquaint myself with their life and faith. During such meetings I have noted that some of the believers do not correctly understand our life, the life of believers in the Soviet Union -- especially the principle of freedom of conscience. As senior presbyter of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians and Baptists for Belrussia, I wish to tell my brothers and sisters in the West how we live and work.

The Evangelical Church was organized in Belorussia in (?1871), but until the 1917 October Revolution in Belorussia there were only three churches registered. The Evangelical Christian Baptists were not considered equal with other believers. The arrival of Soviet rule brought equality, not only to the peoples of all nationalities but also to all religions. From that time the Evangelical Church began to grow rapidly.

There are now more than 200 Evangelical Christian Baptist and Pentecostal churches in Belorussia. With the help of the Soviet state, the faithful have built and repaired 24 prayer houses during the last (?5) years alone.

We, the believers, love our country and our people. We take advantage of all the rights and freedoms announced in the Constitution. Together with all citizens of the Soviet Union, believers support free education. For example, I graduated at Minsk National Economy Institute. My son and daughter also graduated at this institute, despite the fact that they are also believers. Many of our faithful have completed education at higher educational establishments and work as engineers, economists and bookkeepers. During the Great Patriotic War our brothers defended the fatherland together with everybody else. Many perished during the war, and so in our churches the faithful constantly pray to God to prevent another war. We ask those brothers and sisters who live in the West to join us in our prayers. [end (Bukatyy) recording]

[Begin Adamovich recording] We live in a democratic socialist state. Both believers and nonbelievers enjoy the same rights and freedoms guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. The fundamental law of this country gives us total religious freedom and nobody hinders us in observing religious customs and rites -- baptizing children, marrying and making confession. Nobody gives our priests orders about what and how much they should say in their sermons. We are guide by the canon of our church.

Reports appear from time to time in the Western press that allegedly there is persecution in the USSR for publishing religious literature. Here is what Afanasiy, bishop of Pinsk and vicar of Minsk, says:

The possibility of regularly publishing literature necessary for the satisfaction of religious needs is an important material guarantee of freedom of conscience. The Russian Orthodox Church, for example, publishes works by theologians every month in the journal of the Moscow patriarchy in Russian and English. Orthodox Church calendars are published every year. The Bible has been published on several occasions, and a new edition of it is being prepared. The New Testament and prayer books have been published many times; common and festive days prayer-books have been published, as well as the multivolume clergyman's handbook and other literature. A big enterprise for the production of the most diverse [words indistinct] of the sects has been built in the town of Sofrino, near Moscow.

Taking into account the church's needs for clergy, we have functioning theological seminaries and academies. Every kind of condition has been created in the theological schools for a normal educational process. Our libraries have rich stocks of books. A church archeological laboratory has been formed at the Moscow theological school in Zagorsk. Among its exhibits there are unique icons, beginning from the 9th century, and other items of church art.

Thus, the Soviet state provides all the necessary conditions for believers professing any religion, requiring of them only one thing: not to violate Soviet laws. However, foreign anti-Soviet prapaganda views this requirement as curtailment of the freedom of Soviet people. But there is no state in the world which is indifferent to the violation of law and generally accepted norms. The laws of our country prohibit the persecution of citizens for their religious convictions and (?severely punish) those who disrespect the religious feelings of believers. If it happens that certain believers are brought to answer charges, then it is not religion but the violation of Soviet laws that is on trial. The Soviet legislature defines the legal norms of responsibility for the violation of religious services. Any kind of discrimination against believers is categorically forbidden. [end Adamovich recording]

In conclusion, I would like to say that freedom of conscience of Soviet Communists is viewed as one of the democratic freedoms and as one of the human rights in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH INSTITUTE -- A special institute has been established in the Kazakh SSR which will be responsible for repairing historic monuments. Establishing the institute was necessitated by the magnitude of the work regarding the repair of mosques, schools and other historic monuments. More than 1,000 historic monuments have been placed under state protection in the Kazakh SSR and over 3 million (?tanga) have been allocated to finance the restoration of historic monuments. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82 GF]

SATELLITE TV SYSTEM -- An Ekran satellite television communications system has been commissioned in the mountainous Dzhirgatalskiy Rayon of Tajikistan. The mountain dwellers can now receive Central TV programs. There are 12 television systems in operation in the Pamirs, covering 1/3 of the territory of Gorno-Badakhshan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Oct 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-11 OCT REPORTED

LD100820/LD120236 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 6-11 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 October

Farmers of Kazakhstan have cut grain on 22.83 million hectares. On almost the entire area, 22.75 million hectares, the gathered grain has been threshed. Now the Kazakh farmers have only 2 million hectares of grain to harvest. In Kustanay Oblast over 3.5 million tons of barley and wheat has already accumulated in the granaries. Eight of the 13 rayons in Kustanay Oblast have over-fulfilled the annual plan for grain sales. (0001 GMT)

Rural workers of Udmurtiya, Perm and Kaliningrad Oblasts have overfulfilled the state plan for procuring grain crops. More than 550,000 tons of grain have been delivered to reception points. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have finished provided themselves with seeds for next year's harvest. The same of grain to the state is continuing. (1300 GMT)

Corn has been harvested on 42 percent of fields in the USSR. The rate of this work has increased. However, the volume still has to be fulfilled to a greater extent. (1600 GMT)

7 October

Kirov Oblast has dispatched 387,000 tons of grain, Kalinin Oblast has dispatched 207,000 tons and Yaroslav Oblast 86,000 tons of grain. Sales are continuing. (1200 GMT)

Potato harvesting is ending in Bryansk Oblast. They have been removed from over 100,000 hectares. After harvesting every hectare is dug again, which yields an extra three or more quintals per hectare suitable for industrial processing or fodder. To date the oblast has sold more than 300,000 tons of potatoes to the state. (1600 GMT)

The last combines are leaving the potato plantations of Tula Oblast. Potatoes have already been harvested from a 40,000 hectares area. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now carrying out repeat lifting. The harvest is not bad [nc plokhoy urozhay] in the oblast for the Non-Chernozem Zone: 70 quintals per hectare. The harvesting of sugar beet is nearing completion in the southern rayons of the oblast. (2105 GMT)

8 October

Winter fallow has now been plowed on 10 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (0900 GMT)

Sugar beets in the Ukraine have been harvested from 1 million hectares. The yields substantially exceed those of last year. In the farms of Cherkassk and Poltava Oblasts, for instance, they have been gathering more than 250 quintals of roots per hectare. All sugar plants of the republic are processing the new beetroot round the clock. (1630 GMT)

9 October

(Shushkov), chief of the Rossakhsvekla Association, comments that in the RSFSR 907,000 hectares of sugar beets, or 60 percent of the plan, had been harvested by 4 October. However, some farms are letting the best harvesting times go by. (0500 GMT)

Many towns in the Kokchetav area have held parades of agricultural machinery to celebrate the occasion of Agricultural Workers' Day. The year has been a complex one for the Virgin Lands, with grain being harvested under difficult conditions. Although the harvest has now ended, handing grain over to the state continues and autumn fallow plowing is underway. Immediately after the festivities, machinery repairs will begin. Minsk reports that republic silos have received 1,876,000 tons of grain, including 894,000 (?tons) of valuable crops such as winter rye. This significantly exceeds planned tasks. The consequences of unfavorable conditions were successfully kept to a minimum.

In the Volga area there has been particular success with millet, the area sown to it being the largest in the Russian Federation. Millet delivery plans have been significantly over-fulfilled. In the Ukrainian Nikolayev Oblast, the harvest is difficult is and lengthy. This is due to the fact that although the harvesting of sugar beet is predominatly mechanized, the teams involved in the work are not yet united in an uninterrupted network. Unfortunately industry has not yet begun to produce mechanisms which would completely exclude manual labor where the beet harvest is concerned. (1200 GMT)

The newspaper PRAVDA reports that the agricultural workers of Tyumen Oblast have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state: 600,000 tons have been delivered to the procurement points. Seeds have also been fully provided for next year's harvest. (2100 GMT)

10 October

About half the area sown in corn grain has been harvested in the Ukraine. This crop occupies nearly 2 million hectares in the republic. Farms in the Transcarpathian oblasts have been harvesting an average of over 65 quintals per hectares and those in Rovno Oblast an average of over 47 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

Today in Kirghizia fodder procurement month has ended. Enterprise workers and students also took part. Altogether the republic has prepared about 5 million tons of hay, haylage, silage and other feed for the forthcoming wintering of cattle. The plan for the production of haylage and vitaminized grass meal has been significantly over-fulfilled. (0700 GMT)

Ryazan Oblast growers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. The oblast's farms have delivered 690,000 tons of grain -- 90,000 tons in excess of the plan. (1100 GMT)

In Voronezh Oblast the cutting of corn for silage has been completed from about 400,000 hectares. Silage trenches have been filled with 800,000 tons of corn silage, which is more than last year. Potato harvesting is nearing completion in Bryansk Oblast -- the largest potato-growing area in the RSFSR. (1200 GMT)

The grain growers of Krasnodar Kray have already sold the state 3.5 million tons of grain. Corn and rice are now being delivered. A better harvest has been grown than in the last few years. (1300 GMT)

The machine operators of Omsk Oblast are completing their autumn plowing. More than 1.5 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing. (1804 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, the threshing of grain is nearing completion. Over 100,000 combine harvesters were used there this year. In spite of bad weather, the harvesting was done quickly. (1850 GMT)

11 October

Magadan Oblast farms have fulfilled the tasks for potato production in the first three years of the 5-year period. In Orenburg Oblast the area devoted to winter crops this year has been increased to 50,000 hectares. The (Shatsk) works of machine-building for fodder production in Ryazan Oblast has begun serial production of a powerful unit for drying grain hay by an active ventilation method. (0200 GMT)

Winter fallow has been plowed on 3.3 million hectares in Saratov Oblast. This is 3/4 of the plan. Machine operators calculate that by the end of the month the soil will have been fully prepared for summer crops. At the same time, sunflower gathering is underway. Omsk Oblast machine operators are completing the plowing of winter fallow. To date, an excess of 1.5 million hectares have been made ready for sowing summer crops. Specialists note the good quality of the work. The first tons of sugar beets have reached Belorussian refineries. All oblasts where sugar beets are cultivated are now engaged in harvesting this crop. Kirghiz land cultivators have begun dispatching sugar beet seeds to the RSFSR.

The republic is becoming a major supplier of sugar beet seeds. Forty specialized seed production farms have been set up in the Chu Valley. This year the republic will have sold to the state 120,000 quintals of sugar beet seeds. Production of seeds will have grown here considerably towards the end of the 5-year plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan continue work on feed procurement. Farms of Guryev and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts have fulfilled the annual plan for silo procurement. Feed procurement workers from Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Vostochno Oblasts in Kazakhstan have reported fulfillment of the annual plan for the storing of haylage. Kazakh machine operators are carrying out their work on feed procurement in complex conditions -- the steppes have been affected by drought. (0730 GMT)

Grain is still being delivered to state granaries in Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts. Named temas have achieved great successes. In Ulyanovsk Oblast, autumn plowing has been completed on 1 million hectares. This is 9/10 of the plan (1200 GMT)

Sugar beet harvesting is nearing completion in Kuybyshev Oblast sooner than last year. For the first time, sugar beets were grown by industrial methods on 80 percent of the area for this crop. (1330 GMT)

CSA DATA ON KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ FIELD WORK

LD080432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the information on field work in kolhozes and sovkhozes. Commenting on the data at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, has appointed out that last week's weather was generally favorable for completion of harvesting in the European part of the country. It was raining only in the Ukraine and in some regions of Northern Caucasus. But they have improved the conditions for carrying out the sowing of winter crops. Grain crops were cut on 110.5 million hectares of fields by the beginning of the week. This is 94 percent of the entire area. Threshing of grains is carried out with a minimal delay. Such crops as millet and buckwheat are still to be harvested in Kazakhstan, Altay and the Far East. Rice is getting ripe somewhat later than usual this year and has been cut on 470,000 hectares. The pace of harvesting corn for grain has been accelerated during the last few days. However, it could have been higher.

The lack of transport for transporting the harvest is being felt. The threshing of this crop is being delayed in Rostov Oblast and in a number of farms in the Ukraine. This year more hard wheat, millet, buckwheat, rye and barely for beer brewing have been bought by the state than at the same time last year. Grain from these crops continues to be delivered to elevators. The output of sunflower seed is higher this year than a year ago. Its harvesting is being completed now by machine operators in Moldavia and Krasnodar Kray.

A third of the crops has been harvested in Kazakhstan. Threshing in Saratov and Lipetsk Oblasts is slow. Various winter crops occupy more than 31 million hectares. Three-quarters of the fields allocated for growing winter crops for grain have been sown. The sowing was carried out simultaneously with the application of fertilizers on a considerable area. Now sowing is in progress in the most southern parts of the country. Machine operators are engaged in autumn plowing on two million hectares. The pace of this work has increased the volume of work on soil preparation for spring sowing is still low. Less than a third of the entire crop area has been plowed in Kalmykia, Smolensk Oblast and Krasnodar Kray.

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES CPSU AGRICULTURAL POLICY

LD102022 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev discusses, in the latest issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, the party's agricultural policy in advanced socialist society, and here's a summary of the article.

Mikhail Gorbachev points out that it is the policy of the Soviet Communist Party to make agricultural production a highly developed factor of the economy, capable of meeting reliably the country's requirements in food and agricultural raw materials. This policy is also aimed at rapidly bringing the material, cultural and living conditions in rural areas up to the standards of city life.

Since 1965, nearly R400 billion have been invested in agriculture. This is several times the volume of investments in farming over the previous decades of socialist construction. As a result, the material and technical basis of the cooperative and state-owned farms has changed radically. Energy consumption in farming has trebled. Three times more chemical fertilizers are used on each hectare of farmland than 15 years ago. The area of reclaimed land has grown 1.7 times over.

Mikhail Gorbachev goes on to say that from 1966 to 1980, the mean annual farm production per head of the population went up by 28 percent. Per capita consumption of meat and meat products grew by 41 percent in 15 years. But the food problem still exists. It is essential to improve diet by laying the emphasis on more nutritious quality food. The author of the article then analyzes what has caused difficulties in rapidly solving this problem. He says the causes are different. To begin with, the Soviet state inherited a pretty bad state of things in agriculture. Before the revolution, farming was exceptionally backward, the farms were small and unproductive. It took tremendous efforts to overcome this backwardness.

The Second World War did enormous damage to Soviet agriculture. The Nazi invaders destroyed completely or in part more than 70,000 villages. The industry, housing, the entire infra-structure of the economy on occupied territory were destroyed to a great extent and resources were used, first and foremost, to restore these facilities. It is also necessary to take into account the specific soil and climatic conditions in this country. According to experts, the biological productivity of land here is 33 to 50 percent lower than in the United States, Italy or France. Arid and semi-arid zones account for 58 percent of all plowland in this country and good farming areas form only 1.1 percent.

The stable growth of production is hindered by the sharply continental climate, frequent droughts and other adverse factors. The food market is also affected by social factors. In the past 15 years, per capita real incomes have grown twofold. Their rapid increase, with the prices of the main foodstuffs remaining stable and rather low over the two or three decades, has led to a much bigger demand for the most valuable foods, especially animal produce. Since it is essential to further improve the well-being of the Soviet people, the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party has found it expedient to work out a special Food Program. This program is an organic element of the party's entire economic strategy.

The basis of Soviet agriculture are large cooperative and state-owned farms. They account for about 90 percent of farm output. Although they remain the main form of agricultural production, it has been found important to support the farming of individual plots of land. But the allegations in the West about advantages of the individual plots of land are utterly groundless. Labor productivity on them is only half of that on the cooperative and state-owned farms. What is more, the farming of individual plots of land is based on the social sector, on the free use of land and water and the provision, at reduced prices or free of charge, of young farms animals, poultry, fodder, fertilizer, electricity, transport and various services.

Early next year, the purchasing process of many farm products are to be raised without any change in the retail prices of food. Large sums of money will be spent on the farmers' social needs. This will enable cooperative and state-owned farms to build in 10 years nearly 50 percent more modern houses than in the preceding 10 years and twice as many day child-care centers. The volume of services will double. Twice as many roads are to be built. This policy of the Soviet Communist Party is aimed at levelling out the considerable differences in conditions of life in the country and town and consequently at putting into practice one of the main principles of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about socialist construction.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev goes on, gives all-round assistance to the newly-liberated countries in developing farming and solving their food problems. With its help, the developing nations and such socialist countries as Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have built or are building more than 1,000 projects ensuring the advancement of farming and related productions. The governments and public of the developing countries regard the socialist countries' support as effective, disinterested and just. This support, they have pointed out, is based on principles that differ fundamentally from the practice of the capitalist powers. Now, for instance, U.S. imperialism has only used food aid to consolidate its influence and ensure its strategic interests in countries of the Third World.

Particularly ill-famed is the United States' practice of using grain deliveries as a means of political pressure. For over 20 years now, food sales to Cuba have been under blockade. This punishment has now been extended to Nicaragua and a number of other countries that have freed themselves from colonial oppression. Attempts have also been made to use it against the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries.

The USSR does not intend to give up the advantages of international division of labor and international trade. As it actively develops foreign trade, this country both imports and exports farm produce. For a long time now it has been cooperating fruitfully with the other members of the socialist community. It intends to further develop cooperation with interested, newly-liberated countries.

There is greater interst in furthering cooperation with the Soviet Union on the part of a number of firms and organizations in the capitalist countries. The USSR stands for all-round **cooperation** and mutually advantageous trade with all those who don't practice discrimination and political pressure. The successful solution of the world food problem is inseparable from the work for peace and relaxation of tension in the world. Disarmament would make it possible to release and use considerable funds and a large scientific and technological potential to advance farming on a worldwide scale and to help the developing nations.

And so essentially the Soviet Food Program is closely connected with the Peace Program for the Eighties which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. It is an integral part of Soviet foreign policy of peace.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MARKS WORKERS DAY

Television Address

OW101334 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0750 GMT on 9 October carries the scheduled 23-minute address by Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, entitled "Tomorrow Is Agricultural Workers Day."

Mesyats begins his address by greeting agricultural workers and outling the current state of grain and crop harvesting, grain sales to the state and livestock breeding in the country. He notes that sugar beet harvesting is still incomplete and says: "Grapes and tea procurement plans will be overfulfilled." Mesyats then names a number of leading collectives and brigades in the agricultural sector.

The second part of the address is devoted to agrarian sector tasks for 1983. After citing the Food Program on increasing grain production, Mesyats notes: "We should self-critically admit that during the current year the gross harvest of grain and other crops was found to be lower than the planned level in quite a number of oblasts, krays and individual republics, and it would be incorrect to explain this merely by bad weather."

Mesyats then cites the example of overachieving farms whose results are due to: "scientifically-founded zonal farming systems. Production discipline is strictly observed. All field work is conducted in the most optimum periods and on a high qualitative level."

Citing Brezhnev, Mesyats then talks about the importance of the mass implementation of leading workers' experience, expanding areas growing pulse crops and perennial grasses, implementing new high-yield varieties, improving cultivation methods and better utilizing mineral fertilizers.

Turning to the subject of agricultural practices, Mesyats states: "There is no reason to conceal it -- there are still many shortcomings in this area. Seed production has not been properly set aside in a number of farms and sowing with nonzoned and poor quality seed is tolerated. Equipment is poorly utilized at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which lengthens field work periods. Management of sowing is being conducted tardily and is of poor quality. Fields become overgrown with weeds which leads to harvest losses and a large-scale shortage of produce. All these shortcomings must be eliminated."

Mesyats then speaks on the need to increase livestock products, primarily by highly productive fodder production. He also stresses the need to effectively utilize capital investment. Noting that there are still many losses of agricultural produce, Mesyats stresses the importance of their preservation.

At the conclusion of the address, Mesyats again greets workers on Agricultural Workers Day.

Bolshoy Meeting

LD090658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A festive meeting marked All-Union Agricultural Workers Day has just ended in the Bolshoy Theatre of the USSR. It was attended by noted people from rural areas, winners of socialist competition and winners of Soviet state prizes. The meeting was opened by Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Obkom. A report was delivered by Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. Among other things, he said:

[Begin recording] Now that the agricultural year is ending and we are reviewing its preliminary results, there is every reason to note that agricultural workers -- under the leadership of party and administrative bodies -- have done and are doing everything necessary to make a good start toward the implementation of the nationwide Food Program. Arable farmers in many areas of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine have displayed genuine selflessness in the struggle for grain during the second year of the five-year plan. Farms in Belorussia, Azerbaijan and the Baltic republics have successfully coped with the plan for grain procurement. Arable farmers in Kazakhstan have worked in exceptionally difficult weather conditions this year. It was only thanks to their skill as grain growers and their experience on the Virgin Lands that they were able to ease the pernicious influence of the severe drought. As always they will provide the state with the maximum quantity of grain possible. Much more rye, brewery barley, pulse crops and groats, corn grain, and oilseed from sunflowers were produced and will be added to state resources than in the past.

The country's cotton growers are mounting their labor watch in a shock labor manner. A good harvest of cotton has been grown in all the cotton-sowing republics. The plans for its production and sale will be fulfilled in all areas. Procurement of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties will increase by a large amount.

The sugar beet harvest has not yet been completed. Now is the busiest period on the sugar beet plantations. Sugar beet growers are striving to complete the harvesting and delivery of the roots to procurement points as soon as possible and to prevent losses and reduction in the quality of the produce.

The harvest of potatoes and vegetables which has been grown will make it possible to guarantee normal supplies of these food products to the working people in towns and industrial centers so long as it is kept fully intact.

As far as animal husbandry is concerned, some positive advances have also been achieved in the development of this vitally important sector. Cattle and poultry numbers have increased at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farms in many oblasts and republics have increased their sale to the state of animal husbandry produce. Calculations show that during the remaining months of the year there are real opportunities to continue building up the production of all types of animal husbandry produce. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON NEED FOR IMPROVED FARMING STANDARDS

PM111329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Experience of the Best Must Be Available to All Field Workers"]

[Excerpt] The experience of front-runners is a priceless reserve for every farm. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Baku devoted special attention to the initiative of labor collectives, the improvement of cadre work, and the formation of high standards. The party, soviet and agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations are called on to raise new detachments of skilled field workers by using the best examples. The farms of Kharkov Oblast, where many skilled, creatively minded agronomists and machine operators have been raised, pay constant attention to this. They are seeking a comprehensive increase in soil fertility and the effective use of mineral and organic fertilizers. This is bearing fruit. Harvests of 40 and more quintals of grain and over 500 quintals of sugar beet per hectare are not uncommon on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There is a large detachment of machine operators in the countryside now. As a rule they are able, skilled people. The fate of the harvest and the achievement of success depend largely on them, and the efforts of specialists in the largest mass profession must be guided skillfully toward the efficient use of machinery and the improvement of the quality of work. A conscious, constructive attitude toward matters must be instilled in them and fuller use must be made of front-runners' experience. It is important to place forces in such a way that young machine operators work and acquire knowledge alongside the foreman.

Leading lights emerge where not only have the avenues for seeking reserves been outlined but conditions have been created for attaining the set objectives. Unfortunately, that is not the case everywhere. For instance, what is the worth of appeals to make efficient use of equipment if its servicing has not been properly organized and if the work of one machine operator throughout daylight hours is termed "two shifts"? Such instances can still be encountered on some farms of Altay Kray and Uralsk Oblast.

It is the duty and vocation of rural specialists to be skilled organizers and educators and to act as the champions of everything new and progressive. The most important task of the agronomist and engineer is to focus the efforts and quest of the field workers on the all-around improvement of grain farming and the efficient utilization of land, equipment, seeds and fertilizers. An innovatory quest is essential in improving the structure of the crops and ensuring a comprehensive approach toward raising soil fertility, particularly on fallow land. The development of zonal and soil protection systems of arable farming, industrial techniques and progressive methods of organizing forage production and procurements requires great persistence. Party, soviet and economic organs must consistently seek to improve the quality of all work on the land and to strengthen field workers' ties with scientific research institutions.

The arable farmers' lofty achievements today would perhaps be inconceivable without their close alliance with their partners in the agroindustrial complex. The collaboration between associated enterprises is developing consistently. There are also many shortcomings here still. Sometimes partners pledge to provide good soil preparation for obtaining a good harvest but land reclamation is carried out carelessly and fertilizers are applied with the aid of bulldozers. Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya collectives, procurement workers and processing industry workers are called on to display more concern for the efficiency of agricultural production.

The education of skilled field workers is a party concern. A special place in the work of the committees and bureaus should be taken up by the improvement of the organization of labor and management, the introduction of internal autonomous financing in teams, on farms, and in shops and sectors. The work of nonregulated collectives must be encouraged and skillful use must be made of the moral and material incentives of competition in the struggle to attain good end results. The duty of the rural Communists is to set examples of conscientious, creative labor.

IZVESTIYA URGES EFFICIENT USE OF RECLAIMED LAND

PM120925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Land Is Our Main Wealth"]

[Excerpt] A major reserve in agriculture is the more effective use of reclaimed land -- primarily irrigated land. It is well known that our country holds a leading position in the world in terms of the volume of capital investment in land reclamation. The area of ameliorated lands now exceeds 30 million hectares. One-third of the entire gross output from arable farming is produced on these lands. However, in a number of places their yield is inadequate. One reason is the noncomprehensive nature of land reclamation construction, the unskilled use of improved land, their salinity, and the poor state of some irrigation systems. The party has in particular set the Azerbaijan arable farmers a new task -- obtaining two or three crops per year from each irrigated hectare. The solution of this task is topical for the soviet and economic organs of other republics too.

Modern arable farming requires the creative application of industrial technologies, innovatory soil cultivation methods, and the effective combating of wind and water erosion. In recent years the soil-protection arable farming systems which are used on more than 40 million hectares have proved their value. This makes it possible to obtain additional millions of tons of grain every year and to reduce the adverse effect of droughts. However, the lack of equipment is hindering the broader and more intensive introduction of new systems. Traditional machinery is also in short supply, but we are talking about using a qualitatively new family of soil cultivation equipment -- highly productive and reliable. Unfortunately the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is being extremely dilatory in resolving this very important question.

Selection and seed growing play an important part in intensifying arable farming and increasing the land's yield. Today there are 50 selection centers for plant growing operating in the country. During the 10th 5-Year Plan 578 strains of field crops were zonalized, which was 30 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Work is under way on the creation of early-ripening and medium-ripening strains of corn and sunflowers, to increase plants' disease immunity, and to create strains and hybrids containing an increased amount of protein and meeting the requirement of industrial production methods.

But a large discrepancy still exists between the strain's potential and the actual yield on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The strain's potential is realized by only 50 percent at best, the main reason being the violation of agricultural procedure for the particular strains and violation of production methods. This can be laid directly at the door of the economic organs. In a number of places they continue to belittle the role of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz agronomic service. It is very important that the new organs of management in the countryside created by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum should seek to enhance considerably the agronomists' role as a fully fledged production technologist.

Much has to be done to resolve the fodder problem in accordance with the provisions of the Food Program. Fuller use must be made of natural hayfields and pastures. They cover 320 million hectares, and the greatest reserves for increasing fodder production lie in the better use of these lands. For that it is primarily essential to introduce more rapidly the progressive technologies developed by science for the surface and subsurface [korennyy] improvement of meadows and pastures and to earmark fertilizers for them and produce more high-yield grass seeds. In field fodder production it is important to expand sowings of productive, high-protein crops, to site them better in the country's zones and to observe cultivation procedures precisely.

Zonal systems for arable farming have now been elaborated everywhere. Soviet and economic organs are called on to promote their skillful introduction everywhere.

HEAVY RAIN DAMAGE TO AZERBAIJAN CROPS REPORTED

LD101144 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] For more than 10 days, stormy weather has prevailed in Azerbaijan. Our special correspondent, Elshad Kuriyev, reports.

Looking at the land, gray with rain and fog, it is hard to believe that October in Azerbaijan is usually a time of summery, sunny, pleasant weather. This time, however, summer has retreated in the face of the elements. The weather has brought a lot of unpleasant surprises. We have already reported in our programs how [word indistinct] has suffered from the elements. In recent days, torrential rain has been falling on the southern regions of Azerbaijan. Such intensity of precipitation in the form of torrential rain [words indistinct] has not been seen in Azerbaijan since 1896.

The mountain rivers, normally (?calm) at this time of year, have been displaying the malicious side of their character. The ancient forests are standing, as it were, knee-deep in water.

It has not been easy for agriculture in the republic this year. A rich harvest grown in Shemakhinskiy Rayon lies under a thick layer of snow. Much damage has been done to the cotton fields of Sabirabadskiy, Akhsuinskiy and other rayons. In Dzhalilabad, which last year sold the state about 300,000 tons of grapes, it is provisionally estimated that over 60,000 tons have been lost. Hundreds of hectares of vineyards are under water. Many villages have been flooded, roads have been washed away [words indistinct]. Mud flows have carried away bridges. In the subtropics of Azerbaijan, in the well-favored Astara Rayon, in the last 12 days almost a year's norm of precipitation has fallen. [Words indistinct]. This is how the fields of cabbage, [word indistinct], egg plant and corn look today. In [place name indistinct], over 500 families have experienced the raging force of the floods. The necessary help is being given them. In all the rayons of Azerbaijan which have suffered, headquarters have been set up to combat the consequences of the natural disaster. The common difficulty has united people more than ever. The grape growers, cotton growers, vegetable growers, all the working people of the republic, have set their high degree of organization against the elements.

Government Relief Provided

LD110906 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Extensive government relief is being provided to the population of southern Azerbaijan, hit by a natural disaster. Rain continued there uninterruptedly during 10 days. There was snowfall too. The precipitation was a record one in 100 years in the republic. A number of villages, orchards and vineyards were flooded. Machinery and building material were urgently sent to the disaster areas to help eliminate the effects of the calamity.